

1657

A

LITTLE VIEW
OF THIS
OLD VVORLD,
IN
TWO BOOKS.

I. *A Map of Monarchy,*
Wherein the state of the World is
represen ed under Kings, with their entrance,
Reign, and Ends, from King *Saul,*
to King *Charls.*

II. *An Epitomy of Papacy,*
VVherein is discovered the rise of
Anti-christ, with the Entrance, Reign, and
Ends of the Popes of *Rome* for 740 years,
till the Pope was fully declared
to be the Anti-christ.

A Work fitted for the Press Five years
agone, and now published, by *Tho. Palmer,*
Pastor of a Church of Christ
in *Nottingham.*

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM



To the Council of State
of the Common-Wealth
of England.

Honourable Worthies :



He Lord God Almighty is the original of all Created beings; and his glory is the great end he is carrying on both in Earth and Heaven. Wisdom, Grace, and Power are the Essence of God, and from himself he made and governs the whole Creation independently; and none can say, Why hast thou done thus? There is some parity between a Saints Soul-state, and the true Church-state: Darknets and bondage precedes light and comfort; sufferings goe before rest; *Abra-*

A 2

hams

Gen. 15. *hams* true Seed are in *Egypt*, they
 13.
 Exod. 12. pass the red Sea, and wander in a
 40, 41. howling Wilderness, before they
 can possess the promised Land of
Canaan: and all these former deal-
 ings of God with his people in Co-
 1 Cor. 10. venant, were written for examples
 14. and types for us upon whom the
 ends of the world are come. *Jeho-*
vab hath not usually made great
 promises to his people, and enrich-
 ed them with his Free Grace, but he
 hath brought them to live upon
 him by faith for the performance
 of the word that went out of his
 mouth; yet as God saw the state
 of future times, he was pleased still
 to discover and fore-tell to his suf-
 fering Saints the enemies fall, and
 the Churches advance and glory in
 this world. The state both of the
 Jewish and Christian Church, as
 to their sufferings, union and glory,
 were fully represented in *Daniels* Vi-
 sions, and *Johns* Revelations. When
 Jesus Christ was in the Flesh hee
 was

Dedicatory.

was frequently Preaching, and in Parables representing the Churches suffering, and raised estate, and after him the Apostles taught the same things. The Prophets and Apostles spake not only of the Churches future sufferings under the Beasts & false Prophet, the Dragon and the Whore, but God was pleased also to compute and measure the time of Saints sufferings to their promised Redemption.

In Christs fore-telling the events of time after his Resurrection, hee gives not his Disciples the number of years, but leaves with them several fore-going signs of their promised Redemption, that both by computation of time, and by signs, the Saints might the better finde the time of the Beasts reigns, and the appearing and Kingdome of Jesus Christ. Indeed Chronologies are imperfect, and I judge the very year of the Beasts fall, and Churches deliverance, cannot be asserted by man;

Mat. 24. 36

The Epistle

yet I humbly conceive, that both from computations and signs, God hath begun his Churches deliverance in these Nations.

The Churches Restoration is as fully promised, as her afflicted state fore-told; and when the Dragon and the Whore have had their time of tyranny over the Saints, why should we not certainly beleieve and look for promised rest? If you please here to take a view of the Kings of the Earth, and examine Antichrists plots and practices, they have fulfilled the Word of God by the mouthes of his Prophets, and answer them exactly, as face answers face in a Glasse.

Great Senators, I may be bold to say, God hath honoured *England* above all the Nations of the earth, and you above many Sons of men, in making use of you to begin (and profess your resolutions) for the establishment of Truth and Holiness in these Lands; it was only the Lords
free

Dedictory.

free mercy that brought, and hath continued the Gospel in *England* above any Country and Kingdom in *Europe*; and may we not upon that ground beleeve, that appearing, and kingdom of the Son of Man promised shall here begin, and from hence run from Nation to Nation, till all the Vials of Gods Wrath be poured out upon the Churches enemies, & that great voyce out of the Temple in Heaven be fulfilled, saying, *The Kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever.* Truly the night is not yet past, and the Lords work in your hands is attended with great difficulty, yet you shall ever have a Pillar and a Cloud to guide and defend, if you keep your eye upon them. I think I may say, God now calls you to an unwonted work, the bringing in of the New Heavens, and New Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness, which is the Kingdom of Saints in this World.

Rev. 11.

15.

2 Pet. 3. 13

Dan. 7.

26, 27.

The Epistle, &c.

Dan, 12. 10

Carnal Counsellours, and worldly Politicians know little of the Lords designs at this day, and will doe as little in his work. God is now staining worldly glory, God is now fulfilling promises to his Son, and his Saints, and none but the Spiritual-wise understand the work before you. I beseech you look much to God, hearken after the teaching and light of the Spirit in the Churches of Christ, and so act that you may render up your account with joy, & not with fear. This is the end, and all of my desires in this little peice I humbly present you with, who shall rejoyce to bee found serviceable in his generation, to promote the great design of Jesus Christ, and shall abide

From my
Lodging
upon *London*
Bridge, the
4th. Mon.
1659.

*Your Honours real
and faithfull Ser-
vant in my Lords
Work,*

Tho. Palmer.

To the Reader.

*my preaching in my Parish-relation by the same spirit of Antichrist made very ineffectual, that young Converts were staggered about Church-order, and many Christians drew back; It was upon my heart to employ my spare hours to prepare something for the Presse, and preach in Print, when I could not preach in other mens Pulpits. I was (for some time) unresolved of a Subject to write upon, but seeking to the Lord in Prayer, God set the sence of the old Dragons, and the Whore of Babylons long-continued Tyranny over the Saints much upon my soul, and I judged it was now a time seasonable, and a Work necessary afresh to take a view of this old World under Monarchical Tyranny in States, and under mystical Babylons usurpations over the Church of Christ. In the time of the Jewish Church-state, and for some time after the New-Testament-church-state was begun, Daniels four parted terrible Image, and his four monstrous Beasts, had all their answerable times and terms, that with Christs Incarnation, Johns Serpent, or Dragon with seven Heads and ten Horns, the Heathen Roman Empire was entered the stage of this World, and acted like himself. But as this Beast grew weak, and fell in power, the
great*

To the Reader.

great Whore, *Mystery*, Babylon, took her opportunity to get up, and rides that Scarlet-coloured Beast to this day. Since the Pope, or Papacy hath ridden the Dragon or earthly Monarchy, the Whore hath made great use of the Kings of the Earth to exercise her bloody cruelty upon the Saints, that have owned and sought those privileges where-with the Lord Jesus Christ hath made them free. Rev. 17. 3

What the Dragons and the Whores time and Tyranny hath been, is not unknown to many Saints, and light will break forth more and more to the perfect day.

Large and vast are those Volumes which have been written upon these four great Empires of the World, and the Papacy of Rome; but these (for the greatest part) have been written in strange Tongues, and are in the studies of great Scholars, to little Spiritual use.

When Nebuchadnezzar had taken Jerusalem, and settled the Empire of Babylon in himself, his desires were to know what after should come to passe in the latter daies; His mind being thus busied, he had a Vision of a great and terrible Image, whose head was of Gold, his brest and arms of Silver, his belly and his thighes of Brasse, his leggs of Iron, his feet

To the Reader.

feet part of Iron and part of Clay; a stone cut out without hands, smote the Image upon his feet — and braket them to peeces — that no place was found for them; and the stones that smote the Image became a great Mountain, and filled the whole earth.

This Vision was revealed from the Lord to Daniel, and by Daniel to King Nebuchadnezzar, wherein is presented the future state of the world from that time to the Kingdom of Christ, or Kingdom of the Stone, and end of this old World. From that time the world was to bee under the

successive government of four Kingdoms, of which Babylon was the first. And in the days of these Kings shall the God of Heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed --- but it shall break in pieces, and consume all these Kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever. The

Lords revealing this dream, and the interpretation of it to Nebuchadnezzar, caused that Heathen King to give glory to God, as God of gods, and greatly honoured Daniel (as honoured of the Lord) to re-

veal the secret. I may hence infer, its now a work becoming the Lords people to be in-

quiring after light in this Prophecie and be-

saying to the Lords Watch-men, as those of

Sier, Watch-man, what of the night ?

watch-

To the Reader.

watch-man, what of the night? that is, how much of the time of these four Kingdoms are run out, or what remains yet to be fulfilled of them? when the fifth Kingdom is to begin? and the watch-men may answer, The morning cometh, also the night; that is, the morning for Saints, and the night for sinners.

Verf. 12.

It was a mercy that the Lord should have this Prophecie as a ground for faith, and prayer to his people; but God hath abundantly fore-told the suffering state of his Church under these four Kingdoms, both by his Prophets and Apostles, which are now so plain, that Saints doe run and tread them.

God Omniscent fore-seeing the need Saints would have of support under so long time of sufferings, gives a further discovery of these four Kingdoms to the Prophet Daniel, in the first year of Belshazzar King of Babylon. In this Vision, these four Kings or Kingdoms are represented under four monstrous Beasts, and these great Beasts which are four, are (interpreted of) four Kings, which should arise of the earth; and for a support to the weary people, the Angel also further adds, that the Saints of the most High shall take the Kingdom, and possess the

Dan. 7: 1

Ver. 3, 4, &c.

Ver. 17.

Ver. 18.

The Kingdom of the Saints begins with the fall of the four

King Monarchies

To the Reader.

Kingdom for ever, even for ever and ever.

- Dan. 2. 38 *The Babylonian Monarchy, the Me-*
 Dan. 8. 20, *dian and Persian Monarchy, and the*
 21. *Grecian Monarchy, are three of these*
four Kingdoms, expressly so named by, and
 Dan. 7. 7 *to Daniel. And the fourth Beast which*
was dreadful and terrible, and strong ex-
ceedingly, can be no other than the Empire
of Rome. Time hath now interpreted what
 Rev. 12. 3 *the fourth Beast is, but Daniels fourth*
Beast, and the Apostle Johns Dragon, are
one and the same, and generally understood
to represent the Roman Monarchy.

The ori-
 ginal of
 earthly
 Monarchy

Earth and Sea, Corruption and Confu-
sion was the original of these Kingdoms
and I may as truly say, Pride and Contem-
tion are the support of earthly Kings and
Crowns. For the sake of Saints I have gathered
this Compendium of these four
Kingdoms of Babylon, Media, and Per-
sia, Greece, and Rome, out of large and
vast Volumes, to give light into Daniels
Visions, and Johns Revelations. Those
that with serious thoughts shall read these
few pages, and run down the line of Mo-
narchy in the several Beasts reigns, do not
need Spiritual light, to discover what in-
placable enmity hath (at all times) run
the veins of Kings against King Jesus
and his Saints.

To the Reader.

The Popes and Prelacy had the same original with earthly Monarchy, and no less an enemy to the intrest of Christ and his Saints; the Papacy is a Beast arising out of the earth as well as Monarchy, yet hath Rev. 13.
Horns like a Lamb, but speaks as a Dragon.
11.
This Whore hath not only drunk but Rev. 17.6
hath been drunken with the blood of Saints, and the Martyrs of Jesus, as well as Monarchy, and the time is now near that the Saints shall have Commission from the Lord Jesus Christ, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, not only to give Babylon Rev. 18.
blond to drink, but to reward her double, 5, 6.
according to her works, in the Cup which she hath filled, fill to her double; I say, this time is near in the whole, and in part begun in England. I say again, and again, (this is my faith) That the hour of Gods Judgements is come, to turn the waters of his indignation upon his Churches enemies. Beleevers have the Word, Covenant, and Oath of the eternal God for all this, they have the ingagement of the faithful Almighty God that cannot lye, and why should we not expect it? Surely the work is upon the wheel that turns fast, and nothing but Voyces, and Thunders, and Earth-quakes; nothing but shakings, and exchanges, and over-turnings can be expected

To the Reader.

Eze. 11. 27 *Shall be in Churches and States, till he come*
Psal. 2. 8, 9 *and be lift up, whose right alone it is to rule*
Rev. 15. 3 *as King of Saints, and King of Nations.*
Hag. 2. 6, 7

Rev. 10. 7 *As yet the Lords people see little into
this great Mystery of the Prophets, and if
you find slips and failings in my Computa-
tions of years, or application of Prophecies,
cover them, or correct them in love, con-
sidering my love to Christ and his Saints
hath ingaged me in this Work, and as yet
it is neither dark nor light. I confesse,
the whole Book is little more than a Tran-
script of Divine and prophane Histories, in
all which I have been faithful to God and
Men; which Mite I now cast into the
poor Saints Treasury, and if the Lord
Jesus Christ shall make it a seasonable
word of truth to Saints, it will be the
comfort and crown of him who waites,
and prays for the promised Redemption
of Sion.*

T. P.

AN



A
MAP of MONARCHY.

LIB. I.



ALL the dealings of God with man, are works of wonder. As the Lords electing Love hath been cast upon a few of old *Adams* children to evidence the freedome and riches of his grace : So the infiniteness of his Almighty power, is manifest in his guidance, preservation and protection of these chosen ones, through the oppositions and difficulties they meet with in this world. For the sake of these was Christ promised, Laws, Ordinances and Government given. For the first 2000. years sin reigned, and there were few persons whom the Lord approved of as godly. About which time, the Lord sin-

Acts 7. 2. 3.
Gen. 12. 1,
2.

B

gled

gled out *Abraham*, and made a special Covenant with him, and his seed after his faith. *Abraham* had one *Isaac* descending from him, *Isaac* had but one *Jacob* coming out of his Loynes: but from *Jacob* came the twelve Patriarchs. I will omit many passages of Gods providence in those times: yet it's manifest that the Church of God then was contained in one Family; and though *Jacobs* Family had in it seventy souls at his going into *Egypt*, (amongst themselves) these were onely under household-Government.

The time of *Israels* bondage until their full deliverance, was 430. years: all which time (till neer the end) *Israel* (in civil things) were under the Government of the Kings of *Egypt*. But when *Israels* oppressions brought them to their prayers, the Lord heard their cries, and made provision for their deliverance by the hand of *Moses*, to whom the Lord gave the Government of his people *Israel* as Judge. I cannot here let pass the glorious appearance of God in the multiplying of these people, that in the Land of their sad afflictions and hard bondage, the number of seventy souls entering *Egypt*, were multiplied to six hundred thousand,

Gen. 17. 1,
Rom. 4. 11,
12.

Gen. 21. 1,
23.

Gen. 25. 26.

Gen. 49. 1,
&c.

Israels going into *Egypt*.

Gen. 46.
26, 27.

Exo. 12. 40,
41.

Exo. 3. 7,
11.

Israels deliverance out of *Egypt*,
was about

Ann. mun.
2398.

Gen. 46.
26.

A Map of Monarchy.

3

thousand, and 3000. and 550. men of Num. I. 46,
War, besides the Tribe of *Levi*.

47.

*Israels in-
crease in E-
gypt.*

The Lord now having made good his promise to *Abraham* in so great a mea-
sure, that from a Family they were in-
creased into a Body Politick, or Com-
monwealth. For the well-ordering of
whom, God in his wisdom gave to them
a sweet fatherly Government under the
name and title of Judge (many or most
of which were Prophets and High-
Priests,) elected by the people; not to
have a violent, proud arbitrary or abso-
lute dominion over them; but to mini-
ster justice, and guide them by the coun-
sel of God. Under this happy Govern-
ment the Lord blessed this people about
450. years.

*The first in-
stitution of
Judges.*

Act. 13. 20.

1 Sam. 8. 1,

3, 4.

It is too manifest that upon the cor-
ruptions of some in Government, the
people would not be satisfied until they
had cast off that Government the Lord
had given them, and blessed to them, and
would have a King to Judge them like
all the Nations. This Heathenish re-
quest sadly grieved good *Samuel*, and
much displeased the Lord: yet God in
his unsearchable wisdom, (having great
designes to accomplish in the world)
granted Israel their desires, though to be

Verf. 5.

*The Orig-
inal of king-
ly Govern-
ment Hea-
thenish.*

Verf. 6.

*Kings first
given with
a curse.*

Verf. 7.

Ver. 11, 12,
 &c.
 Ver. 19, 20.
 &c.

Note.

a scourge and a curse to them ; and commanded *Samuel* to tell them what oppressors and Tyrants these Kings should be to them. And Israel groaned wofully under this Kingly Monarchical Government for about 517. years, which ended with the last and great Captivity in *Babylon* : but upon their restauration and return, they again set up the Government by Judges according to the institution of God, and so continued it ; many of which Judges ruling after the Captivity (as before) were High-Priests.

Rev. 12.
 Rev. 16.
 13, 15.
 Psal. 2. 12.
 &c.
 Eph. 1. 21,
 22, 23.
 Isa. 2. 2.
 &c.

Now as Kingly, Monarchical Government, hath been most general in the world, and these Kings and Emperours implacable enemies, and bloody persecutors of Christ and the interest of the Saints ; yea, and such as have been the great instruments of the Devil to keep down or keep out Christ from his Kingly, Monarchical visible Government over the Saints and Churches, which God the Father hath promised to him, and conferred upon him ; I will therefore spot a little Paper, and spend a little time to run down the line of Monarchy, to give a touch upon the enterance, reign, and ends of some Kings, Emperours, and Kings

Kings again in the latter times. I will begin with the Kings of Israel: at their ending, I will come to *Daniels* four Kings; and fall in with the Histories of the Kings of *England*, until that name was taken away at *White-hall Westminster*.

The Map of Monarchy.

WHen nothing but a King would content Israel, *Samuel* caused all the Tribes of Israel and all the People to gather to *Mizpeh*, where they chose *Saul* the son of *Kish* for chief Captain. This was a free election of the People, and no secret combination of any party. Yet I cannot but note the modesty of the young man (seeming) to judge himself unfit for so great an honour, and high trust, hid himself from the Crown. If we may judge affections by actions, *Saul* sought the Asses with more desire, then a Kingdom: And possibly if he had continued in his Native employment, his life might have been longer, and his sin less. But being now

Saul first King of Israel.

2848.

1 Sam. 10.

17, 21.

Kings by Election of the people.

Kingly Office hath made good men bad.

lift up to the Throne, *Saul* ruffles in the world, and did something while God was with him : yet when the Lord took from *Saul* the spirit of Government and courage, he fell into gross wickedness; & in the life-time of *Saul*, *David* was anointed King over Israel. I will not insist upon the vile practices of this ungodly man which came to miserable end : for not finding a man willing to separate his distracted soul from his miserable body, he fell upon his own sword, and became his own executioner. But this I must further add, the lusts of *Saul* cost Israel dear; for he spent much treasure, spilt much of their blood, and reigned with *Samuel* 40. years about *Anno mun.* 2888.

For the wickedness of *Saul*, the Lord rejected him, took away the spirit of Government he had, and commanded *Samuel* to anoint *David* the son of *Jesse*, when *Saul* had reigned but a few years : yet *David* was not set upon the Throne until the death of *Saul*, and then *David* was onely Crowned King of *Judah* at *Hebron* by a small party of Israel, the greater number following *Ishbosheth* the son of *Saul*, who was made King of Israel by *Abner* Captain of *Saul's* Host : and now they fell to war and blood-shed,

In

1 Sam. 13.

13.

1 Sam. 31.

4.

Act. 13. 21.

2888.

David second King of Israel.

1 Sam. 16.

12.

Vers. 13.

2 Sam. 2. 4.

Vers. 8.

In this war *Dauids* party got the better; Ver. 12, 13.
 but a little after, *Ishbosheth* reproving 16.
Abner for lying with one of his fathers Ishbosheth
 Concubines, *Abner* was displeased, and set up by
 thereupon sought to betray *Ishbosheths* Abner.
 Kingdom to *David*, and had audience 2 Sam. 3. 7.
 with *David* about it. But *Joab* Captain Verf. 12.
 of *Dauids* Host returning from pursuit Ver. 17. 20.
 of the enemy, and hearing that *Abner*
 had been at *Dauids* Court, and was new-
 ly departed, *Joab* sent for him back, and
 being returned, *Joab* took *Abner* aside Abner
 as if he would speak privately to him, kili'd by
 and secretly stabbed him to the heart, in Joab.
 revenge upon *Abner* for killing *Asabel* Ver. 27.
Joabs brother. The death of *Abner* did 2 Sam. 4. 1.
 greatly astonish those that followed *Ish-*
bosheth; and as his Kingdom was decli- Vile trea-
 ning, *Baanah* and *Rechab*, two false bre- son.
 thren, finding an opportunity, secretly Ver. 2.
 murdered *Ishbosheth*, cut off his head, and Verf. 7.
 carried it to *David*. These wretches Verf. 8.
 hoped now to have been greatly advan- Ishbosheth
 ced by *David* for this bloody cruelty; murdered.
 but good *David* troubled at their sin, Verf. 12.
 gave them the just reward of traytors: The due re-
 yet upon the death of *Ishbosheth*, at ward of
 the end of 7. years, all Israel came into treason.
David, and the whole Kingdom was set- 2 Sam. 5. 1.
 led in him.

There is no question but *David* was
 Pl^a. 51. 4. a very godly and precious man, nei-
 ther will I afresh rake amongst his ma-
 ny and great sins over which he deeply
 mourned, and which free grace pardon-
 ed: yet this may be observed, that his
 1 Chro. 22. sin brought much misery upon all
 8. Israel, and because of bloud the Lord
 denied him the honour to build his
 House; neither do we finde since *David*,
 2 Sam. 5. 4. that great Warriars have done much in
 5. Church-reformation. *David* was 30.
 Note; years old when he was Crowned King
 of *Judah*: He reigned over them 7. years
 1 King. 1. and six moneths, and over all Israel 33.
 years; In all 40 years and six moneths,
 and left *Solomon* his son upon his Throne.
 2929. About *Anno mundi* 2929.

Solomon succeeded his father *David*:
 the third In the fourth year of his reign was the
 King of Is- foundation of the House of the Lord laid,
 rael. in the moneth *Zif*, or
 1 Kin. 6. 37. And in the 11. year, in moneth *Bul*,
 Vers. 38. or *October*, which is the eighth moneth,
 The first was the house finished: so was he seven
 Temple 7. years in building it. About *Anno mundi*.
 years in 2940. *Solomon* walked long with the
 building. Lord, and the Lord made him glorious
 1 King. 10. in the world, yet in his old age (which
 23. should have been most fruitful in holi-
 ness)

ness) his wives turned his heart after other gods, and his heart was not perfect with the Lord. This sin of *Solomon*, a sin against so many and high engagements of love and obedience, greatly provoked the Lord to alter his purposes concerning him and his house; upon which God threatned certainly to rend the Kingdom from him, and to give it to his servant. Yet this sad sentence was sweetly mixt with mercy, That the Lord would not do it in his daies, for *Dauids* sake; Nor rend away all the Kingdom, but leave one Tribe to his son, for his fathers sake, and *Jerusalem* sake, whom he had chosen. But to all the rest, *Solomon* was a great oppressor of his brethren, as will appear more anon, and reigned over all Israel 40. years, about *An. mund.*

2969.

Upon the death of *Solomon*, all Israel came to *Shechem* to Crown *Rehoboam* son of *Solomon*. Against which time they called *Jeroboam* home, who fled for his life from *Solomon* into *Egypt*. And being returned, *Jeroboam* was speaker for the Congregations of Israel, who required ease of *Rehoboam* from that grievous yoke put upon them by *Solomon* his father, before they would establish him in the

1 King. 11.

4. 5.

Vers. 11.

Vers. 12.

Vers. 13.

2969.

Rehoboam

the first

King of *Ju-*

dah after

the division.

1 King. 12.

1, 2, 3.

Vers. 4.

*Kings by a-
greement
with the
people.
Vers. 7.*

*Vers. 8.
Evil Coun-
sel.*

Ver. 10, 11.

*Solomons
Kingdom
rent, &c.*

*1 King. 14.
30.*

the Throne. *Rehoboam* desired time to give them answer; to which they willingly granted. In the interim *Rehoboam* consulted with his fathers old Counsellours, and they advised him to consent to the people. But this not well suiting to *Rehoboams* humour, he also called his young Courtiers, who Counsell'd him to keep his Prerogative, and keep them under. *Rehoboam* (upon the next meeting) returns this full answer: My little finger shall be thicker then my fathers loynes, &c. Though here appeared a visible just cause that Israel should provide for their own safety against oppression, yet assuredly it was of the Lord, to make good that same word he had threatned against *Solomon*; and therefore Israel refusing to submit to *Rehoboam*, only the Tribe of *Judah* set him up King of *Judah*, the rest set up *Jeroboam* King of Israel (of which in its place.) But this was occasion of a sad breach in the bowels of Israel, and there was War between *Rehoboam* and *Jeroboam* all their daies; and to the rest, this was a woful consequent that fell out upon that unnatural strife about a King; while brethren were letting out the blood of brethren, and one weakened by another, they

they gave occasion to the common enemy to accomplish his design upon them all : for *Shishake* King of *Egypt* came against *Jerusalem*, and made a great spoil upon the Lords house, and the Kings house, and took away rich prizes of golden shields made by *Solomon*, which never again were made good. But above all, *Judah* provoked the Lord by Idolatry, and they suffered Sodomites in the land, and did commit the same abominations that the Heathen did that the Lord cast out before them. Yet *Rehoboam* reigned 17. years in *Jerusalem*, and slept with his fathers. About *Anno mund.* 2986. And to the rest, the Lord hath set this black brand upon this King, That he did evil, because he prepared not his heart to seek the Lord.

In the 18. year of *Jeroboam*, *Abijah*, or *Abijah* began to reign over *Judah*; he walked in all the sins of *Rehoboam* his father : yet for *Dauids* sake the Lord gave him a lamp in *Jerusalem*, and set up his son after him in the Throne. But *Abijah* reigned only 3. years: 2989.

In the 20. year of *Jeroboam* King of *Israel*, *Afa* son of *Abijah* was set up over *Judah*: the Holy Ghost hath left this glory upon his name still, that he did

Verf. 25.

^{26.}
The first
spoilling of
the Temple.

Ver. 22, 23.

Verf. 21.

2 Chro. 12.

2 Chro. 12.

14.

2 Chro. 13.

1, 2.

1 King. 15.

1, 2, 3.

third King

of Judah.

1 King. 15.

9.

Verf. 11. that which was right in the eyes of the Lord; and expresseth this as a great mark

Verf. 13. of the uprightness of his heart to God, that he spared not his Queen-Mother who was an Idolater, but put her down

Verf. 16. from being Queen, and burnt her grove. The bloody War between the house of Judah and Israel was not yet ended, but lasted between Asa and Baasha (the third King of Israel) all their daies: and

Verf. 10. Asa reigned 41. years, about Anno mund. 3020. But yet the high places were not removed. Verf. 14.

Jehoshaphat the fourth King of Judah. 1 King. 22. 41, 43. Jehoshaphat the son of Asa began to reign over Judah, in the fourth year of Ahab King of Israel; he walked in all the waies of Asa his father, and took out

Verf. 46. of the land those Sodomites that remained in his fathers daies. In his time he

44. 2 Chro. 18. 1. made peace with Israel, by matching his son with Ahabs daughter; and by that

and 19. 2. neer affinity to that wicked King, joy-
It's ill si- ned with him to fight his battles: which
ding with fin of his was deeply threatend, and
bad men. soundly reprov'd from the Lord.

2 Chro. 17. This good man had great infirmities,
and 18. yet did more in reforming his people
and 19. then any King after Solomon to his time,
1 King. 22. and reigned 25. years, about Ann. mund.

42, 43. 3045. Nevertheless the High places were

were not taken away.

Jehoram succeeded his father *Jehoshaphat* in the Kingdom, but not in his piety: when he was settled in the Throne, he murdered his six brethren, the sons of his father, and divers Princes. This was a woful beginning, and yet the holy Pen-man gives this account of him, that he walked in the waies of the Kings of Israel like as did the house of *Ahab*: for he had the daughter of *Ahab* to wife. Marriage with Idolatrous wives hath been the ruine of many men and Nations. And to all the rest of this wickedness, *Jehoram* set up Idols, and compelled *Judah* to worship them. I shall omit some things, but I may not pass the miseries God brought upon his people and this vild person, as the just reward of his sin, yet less then he deserved, though eternity may pay for all. time the Edomites revolted, and set up a King amongst themselves: at the same time also *Libnah* revolted, because *Jehoram* had forsaken the Lord. But *Jehoram*s sad doom was sent to him in writing from the Prophet *Elijah*; possibly it might be in this extraordinary way, either to give the full certainty of the sad judgements determined against him, or rather

Jehoram
the fifth
King of *Ju-
dah.*

2 King. 8.
16.

2 Chro. 21.
1, 2, 3, 4.

Verf. 6.

Note.

Verf. 11.

Idolatry
commanded
by the King.

Verf. 8.

Verf. 9.

The ground
of revolt.

Verf. 12.

Vers. 16.

17.

Vers. 18.

Vers. 19.
Jehorams
miserable
end.

20.

2 Chro. 21.

5.

3053.

Azariah
the sixth
King of Ju-
dah.

2 King. 8.

25, 26, 27.

2 Chro. 22.

1.

2.

3.

rather to prevent some bloody design of of this wicked King against the Prophet for the discharge of his duty. But soon after, the Lord stirred up the Philistines and Arabians, who came to *Judah*, and carryed away all the substance that was found in the Kings house, and his sons, and his wives, so that *Jehoahaz* the youngest son was saved. And after all this, the Lord smote *Jehoram* with an incurable disease in his bowels, of which he languished for the space of two years, and in the end his bowels fell out, and so died; but *Judah* buried him not in the Sepulchres of their Kings. Thus he lived wickedly, dyed miserably, and was buried shamefully, when he had reigned (or rather raged) 8. years. About *Ann. muni.*

3053.

In the 12. year of *Joram* King of Israel, the inhabitants of *Jerusalem* made *Azariah* the youngest son of *Jehoram* (who was left alive) King of *Judah*: This is the general account the Holy Ghost gives of him, That he walked in the waies of the house of *Ahab*: for his mother *Athaliah* the daughter of *Omri* King of Israel was his Counsellor to do wickedly. In 2 King. 8. 26. it's said *Azariah* was 22. years old when he began to reign:

reign : but 2 Chron. 22. 2. it's said, he was 42. years old when he began to reign. This deserves further thoughts to reconcile : yet in both places it is said, he reigned but one year. Azariah had but a short reign, and the Holy Ghost adds this as a further reason which is worth observing, he did evil in the sight of the Lord like the house of Ahab, for they were his Counsellors to his destruction. About Anno mund. 3054.

An obser-
vation for
Kings.

An. 3054

Ahaziah going to visit Joram King of Israel, son of his grand-father Ahab, when Jehu came to execute judgement upon Ahabs house, he found Ahaziah King of Judah, hid in Samaria, and put him to death with the rest ; this news being brought to Athaliah his mother, she set up her self Queen of Judah, and at first she murdered the seed Royal of her own son, to sit quietly in the Throne. Yet to make good his word to David, the Lord preserved Joash, who was secretly stole away from amongst the Kings children by Jehosheba, Ahaziahs sister, and hid five years with his Nurse in the house of the Lord. Jehosheba was wife to Jehoiada the Priest, by whose Counsel and help Joash was saved alive. In the seventh year, Jehoiada made Joash known

Athaliah
Queen of
Judah.
2 King. 9.
27, 28.

2 Chro. 22.
6, 8, 9.
2 King. 11.
1.

Cruel mur-
der of chil-
dren to get
the crown.
2 King. 11.
23.

A Priest
married the
Kings sister.

2 Chro. 22.
11.

2 King. 11. known to the Captaines of the Army;
 4. and taking an Oath of them, Guards
 were appointed, the Kings son was
 brought forth and Crowned, at which
 Ver. 11, 12. there was great rejoycing: when *A-*
thaliab heard the great noise in the Tem-
 13. ple, she came forth to know the matter;
 But seeing the King stand by the Pillar
 14. (according to the usual manner of the
 15. Kings of *Judah* at their Coronation) she
 rent her cloaths, and cryed, Treason,
 Treason: But *Jehoiada* commanded to
 lay hold on her, and to have her out of
 the range of the Temple and to kill her:
 Ver. 20. which they did, when she had reigned

An. 3061

*Joash the
 seventh
 King of Ju-
 dah.*

2 King. 12.

1.

2 King. 11.

17.

Verf. 18.

*The King in
 Covenant
 with the
 people.*

2 King. 12.

2.

7. years; about *Anno 3061*.

Joash or *Jehoash* was seven years old
 when he began to reign, which was the
 seventh year of *Jehu*: so soon as *Joash*
 was Crowned King, *Jehoiada* caused a
 Covenant to be made between the King
 and the people, and between the King,
 people and the Lord; and presently all
 the people went into the house of *Baal*,
 and they destroyed it thoroughly. *Joash*
 reigned well while *Jehoiada* lived; yet
 the High places were not taken away:
 but after the death of *Jehoiada*, the
 Princes of *Judah* had full recourse to the
 King, and by their flatteries the King

was

was drawn to Idolatry, that both the King and his Courtiers left off to worship God in the Temple, and served Groves and Idols. The Lord in mercy sent Prophets to reprove their sin, and bring them back again: but they would not harken to these; then the Lord sent *Zachariah* the son of *Jehoiada* the Priest, who dealt plainly both with the King and people: he told them, Because yea have forsaken the Lord, the Lord also hath forsaken you; and that was the reason they could not prosper. This home preaching they could not digest, and by the command of the King the good man was stoned to death in the Court of the Lords house, though he was an extraordinary Prophet sent by God, and the son of *Jehoiada*. It's a known truth, Tyranny can know no relations when they are not any thing; yet *Zachariah* left his blood at their doors, and appealing to the righteous God, and Judge of all the earth, who upon his death said, The Lord look upon it and requite it; And the Lord did so. For about the end of the year, the Syrians came to *Jerusalem* with a small company, and the Lord delivered a very great Host into their hand, (because they had

C

for-

The King corrupted by evil counsel, the worship of God was laid down.

2 Chro. 24.

17, 18.

Vers. 19.

Vers. 20.

They cannot prosper that forsake God.

Vers. 21.

Zachariah kill'd for the discharge of his duty.

Vers. 22.

Vers. 24.

Vers. 25.

2 Chro. 24. forsaken the Lord God:) thus God executed his judgement against *Joash*. At this time *Hazael* King of *Syria* destroyed all those wicked Princes from among the people; and to pacifie him, *Joash* King of *Judah* took all the holy things dedicated by *Jehoshaphat*, *Jehoram*, and *Ahazia* his father, with all the gold found in the Treasury of the Temple, and in the Kings house, and sent them to *Hazael*, and he carried them to *Damascus*; this was a just and dreadful misery that the Kings sin (especially) brought upon the Jewes. But the Lords hand stayed not there: For *Joash* himself was afflicted with great diseases, and for the bloud of the sons of *Jehoiada* the Priest, his own servantes conspired against him and kill'd him in his bed. And after they buried him, but not in the Sepulchres of the Kings. This I would leave to consideration, That none can stand long when they leave the Lord, and the Lord forsakes them; but a shameful eud shall follow a wicked life: this King reigned 40. years, about *Ann. mun.* 3100.

2 King. 12.
17, 18.

The Lord
ordinariy
gives bloud
for bloud.

2 Chro. 24.
25.

2 King. 12.
1.

Ann. 3100
Amaziah
the eighth
King of *Ju-*
dah, gover-
ned 2. years
with his fa-
ther.

In the second year of *Joash* son of *Jehoahaz* King of *Israel*, *Amaziah* son of *Joash* King of *Judah* was set up King: at his first coming to the Crown, he did some

some good things in hypocrisie, as his father did; but when he was settled in the Kingdom, he put to death those servants that killed his father. After this *Amaziah* raised an Army of three hundred thousand choise men to make War with the Edomites; yet thinking himself too weak, he hired also 100 thousand mighty men of valour out of Israel. But by a Prophet the King was admonished not to joyn with that Army of Israel, because God was not with those Idolatrous wicked people: upon which *Amaziah* dismiss them; but in much discontent they returned, and (taking the time) they fell upon many Cities of *Judah* as they went, slew 3000. of them, and took much spoil. *Amaziah* prospered in this battel, and smote 10000. men; and 10000. men which they took prisoners, they carryed to the top of a steep Rock, and threw them down, that they were broken in pieces.

Amongst the spoil of the Edomites, *Amaziah* took their gods, and set them up to be his gods, and burnt Incense to them. Good Lord! what folly will not wise and great men commit, when God leaves them? *Amaziah* was exceedingly lift up in this Victory, and now he

2 King. 13.
10. with the
14. 1. ver.
3, 5.

2 Chro. 25.
5, 6.

Verf. 7.

Ver. 10, 11,
12, 13.

Verf. 14.

Note.

2 King. 14. 8. thinks to revenge the wrong done to him by the Army of *Israel*, and therefore he sent a Challenge to *Joash* King of *Israel*. The King of *Israel* was unwilling to meet *Amaziah*, and dissuaded him from it. But *Amaziah* would not be

Ver. 11, 12, 13, 14. so satisfied: therefore *Joash* King of *Israel* went to *Bethshemesh* in the land of *Judah*, and gave battel to *Amaziah*. In this battel *Judah* was worsted, and *Amaziah* taken prisoner. The King of *Israel* now having the field, he marched his Army

Jerusalem
sacked the
third time.

to *Jerusalem*, brake down the Wall, took all the gold, silver, and vessels in the Lords house, with the Treasures of the Kings house; He also took Hostages for subjection, and so left *Amaziah* in *Jerusalem*. This was in the 14. year of

The King
slain for his
wickedness.

Amaziah reign: but *Amaziah* after this fell from the Lord, & the people conspired against him in *Jerusalem*, upon which he fled to *Lachish*; yet they sent after him and slew him there, when he had reigned 29 years: about *Anno mundi*

2 Chro. 25.
27.
2 King. 14.
2.

An. 3129 3129.

Between *A-
maziah* and
Azariah
there was
an interval
of 13 years.
Ann. 3142.

After the Death of *Amaziah*, *Judah* was without a King 13. years; which thus appears. In the 15 year of *Amaziah* the son of *Joash* King of *Judah*, *Jeho-
roboam* son of *Joash* King of *Israel* be-

gan

gan to reign. And in the 27. year of Jeroboam King of Israel, began Azariah son of Amaziah King of Judah to reign. Now from the 15. of Amaziah to the 29. is 14. years to Jeroboams reign; so that to the 27. of Jeroboam there must needs be an interval of 13. years to the Crowning of Amaziah, about *An. mun.*

² King. 14.
^{23.} with
^{15. 1.}

3142.

The People of Judah took Azariah son of Amaziah, and made him King in his fathers stead. At 16. years old Azariah was Crowned King of Judah, in the 27. year of Jeroboam King of Israel.

^{3142.}
^{Amaziah}
^{the ninth}
^{King of Ju-}
^{dah}
^{2 King. 14.}

Azariah (or Uzziah) did well in all the former part of his reign; He was a man of War, built divers Forts in Jeru-

^{21.}
^{2 Chro. 26.}
^{1, 4, 5.}
^{Verf. 9, 10.}

salem, and both built and took in several Cities: he also did much in reformation of Religion; and so long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper. But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up in him to his destruction. For he transgressed against the Lord his God, by going into the Temple (and usurping the Priests Office) to burn incense upon the Altar. Azariah the Priest, with 80. Priests of the Lord, went in after the King, and withstood him, and said, It pertaineth not to thee Uzziah to burn

^{Verf. 16.}
^{&c.}

Incense

^{The King}
^{was judged}
^{by God for}
^{usurping the}
^{Priests Of-}
^{fice.}

Incense to the Lord, but to the Priests the sons of *Aaron* that are consecrated for it. Go out of the Sanctuary: for thou hast transgressed; neither shall it be for thy Honour. Then was the King wroth with the Priests, and presently the Leprosie rose upon his forehead; and the Priests discerning of it, they thrust him out from thence: and he himself also hastened to go out, because the Lord had smitten him. After the King dwelt in a house several from others, and was a Leper until the day of his death; and *Jotham* his son was over the Kings house, judging the people of the land. *Uzziah*, or *Azariah*, reigned 52. years, about

Verf. 3.

An. 3194 An. mund. 3194.

Jotham the
10. King of
Judah, was
not crowned
till a year
after his fa-
thers death.
1 King. 15.
c2. with
verf. 27.

In the second year of *Pekah* King of *Israel*, *Jotham* began to reign over *Judah*: *Jotham* did according to all that his father *Uzziah* did before him, but yet the High places were not taken away, and the people did corruptly. In his time he built the high Gate of the house of the Lord, and built Cities and Forts. *Jotham* became mighty, because he prepared his waies before the Lord his God: he was 25. years old when he began to reign, and reigned 16. years, about An.

An. 3200 3200.

In the 17. year of *Pekah* King of *Israel*, *Ahaz* the son of *Uzziah* King of *Judah* began to reign : He was 20. years old when he began to reign ; but he did wickedly, and walked in the ways of the Kings of *Israel*, and made his son to pass through the fire according to the abomination of the Heathen : he made Moulten Images for *Baalim*, and burnt Incense in the high places : then *Rezin* King of *Syria*, and *Pekah* son of *Remaliah* King of *Israel*, joyned their forces, and came up and laid siege to *Jerusalem* : at this time the King of *Syria* recovered the City *Elah* which was taken from his Kingdom by *Azariah* King of *Judah* : and between *Rezin* and *Pekah* they almost destroyed the Kingdom of *Judah*, for the Lord delivered them into their enemies hands. The King of *Syria* smote the Army of *Ahaz*, and carryed away a great multitude of them to *Damascus* : And *Pekah* slew in *Judah* 1 20000. valiant men in one day (and this was the reason) because they had forsaken the Lord God of their fathers. Sin un-mans men, and renders Champions slaves.

Here was a woful slaughter, yet *Israel* took also captive 200000. women with

Ahaz the
11. King of
Judah, Ru-
led two
years with
his father.
2 King. 19.
32, 33. ver.
27. with

2 Chro. 28.
23, &c.
Vers. 6.

Judahs first
Captivity.

Ver. 9. their sons and daughters, and much spoil, and brought them to *Samaria*. But *Obed* a Prophet of the Lord in *Samaria*, went out to meet the Army of *Israel*, and said, Behold, because the Lord God of your fathers was wroth with *Judah*, he hath delivered them into your hands, and ye have slain them in a rage that reacheth up to heaven. And now you purpose to keep them bond-men and

Ver. 10, 11.
God useth
had men to
punish the
sin of others.

bond-women to you : But are there not with you, even with you, sins against the Lord your God ? Now hear me therefore, & deliver them again, for the fierce wrath of God is upon you. Wonderful, O wonderful wisdom and bowels of God ! that the sin of his people should bring them to the sword, and slavery, and yet this misery the sin of those that are the Lords executioners. Sin divides, and raiseth war amongst brethren; yet the Lords fierce wrath is upon those brethren, who execute Gods wrath upon their sinful brethren, because they have sinned against God themselves. But in these straits King *Abaz* sent to the King of *Assyria* to help him : for (to all the rest) the Edomites had again smitten *Judah*, and carryed away captives ; The Philistines also invaded the Cities of
the

The Capti-
vity by E-
dom.

the low Countries, and took away many Verf. 18, 19
 Towns and Villages, and dwelt in them; Sin raifeth
 for the Lord brought *Judah* low, because enemies
 of *Ahaz* King of *Israel*. Kings seldom round a-
 fin alone; And dreadful are the fins of bout.
 great men, when the fin of the chief
 Magistrate may bring National judge-
 ments.

The more effectually to engage the Verf. 21.
 King of *Assyria*, *Ahaz* took a part of the
 Treasure out of the house of the Lord,
 and out of the house of the King and of
 the Princes (which I finde not done be-
 fore) and gave it to *Tilgath-Pilnefer*
 King of *Assyria*: But he helped him not. Note.

Certainly the strength of man cannot
 deliver the Nation that God will break
 down. But in the time of this distress,
 the King did trespass yet more against
 the Lord (and above others, the Holy
 Ghost hath left this black brand upon Ver. 22, 23,
 him) This is that King *Ahaz*: And the 24.
 reasons follow; he sacrificed unto the when God
 gods of *Damascus* which smote him, say- leaves a
 ing, Because the gods of the Kings of man, he
Assyria helped them, therefore will I knows not
 sacrifice to them, that they may help what he
 me. But the text saith, They were the shall do.
 ruine of him, and of all *Israel*. 2. Rea- None can
 son, for that *Ahaz* gathered together save when
 the God will
 destroy.

The Temple
shut up.

the Vessels of the house of God, and cut in pieces the vessels of the house of God, and shut up the doors of the house of the Lord, and made him Altars in every corner of *Jerusalem*; and in every several City of *Judah*, he made High places to burn Incense to the gods, and provoked the Lord to anger. When *Ahaz* had thus run out 16. years in these abominations, he died, and they buried him in the City, but not in the Sepulchres of the Kings, about *Ann. mun.* 3216.

2 King. 16.

1.

An. 3216

Hezekiah,
the 12. King
of Judah,
ruled one
year with
his father.

In the third year of *Hoshea* King of *Israel*, *Hezekiah* son of *Ahaz* King of *Judah* began to reign: he was 25. years old when he came to the Crown, and did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, according to all that *David* did. *Hezekiah* excelled all the Kings from *David*, that went before him, and

2 King. 18.

1. with

3 King. 17.

1. and 16.

12. after was none like to him. In the first

2. year of his reign, in the first moneth, he

3. began to reform, and opened the doors

5. of the Lords house, and restored Religi-

2 Chro. 29.

3, 4.

A thorough
Reformati-
on.

on: he removed the High places, brake down the Images, and took away the Brazen Serpent set up by *Moses*, to which the people burnt Incense, and reformed thoroughly: yet in the 14. year of *Hezekiah*, *Sennacherib* King of *Assyria* came

3 King. 18.

1, 13.

came with a mighty Army, against all the fenced Cities of *Judah*, and took them: Then *Hezekiah* sent an humble submissive message to the King of *Assyria*, desiring of him to draw away his Army, and he would pay him what he would lay upon him.

A low spirit, the effect of sin.

Verf. 14.

Sennacherib appointed *Hezekiah* to give him 300. Talents of Silver, and 30.

Talents of Gold. Whether *Hezekiah* was able to raise the same is not certain:

but he did what he could; *Hezekiah*

Verf. 15.

took all the silver that was found in the

The Temple pild to bribe the Assyrians.

Lords house, and in the Kings Treasury:

At that time also *Hezekiah* cut off the

Verf. 16.

gold from the doors of the Temple, and

from the pillars, and gave it to the King

of *Assyria*. But as pride hath no bow-

els, and a covetous heart knows no pi-

ty, *Sennacherib* is unsatisfied with all the

Treasure *Hezekiah* could scrape up,

though he pilled and defaced the house

of God for it, and therefore sent an in-

2 King. 19.

solent Army up against *Jerusalem*. This

152, 3, 56, 57.

put all *Jerusalem* into a terrible fear, and

Straites

now they have none to flee to but the

drive to

Lord; *Hezekiah* sent away Messengers

God.

presently with his sad complaints to the

Prophet *Isaiah*, to pray to the Lord for

them: And *Isaiah* comforts them with

Verf. 8.
Faith and
prayer doth
much with
God.

Verf. 9, 10.
14, &c.

1 King. 20.
1, 2.
V. 1, 2.
13, &c.

a sweet and seasonable answer from the Lord, that the Lord will send a blast upon *Rabshakeh*, and he should hear a rumour and return to his own Land, and there he should fall by the sword, in his own Land. So *Rabshakeh* returned from *Jerusalem*, for he heard that *Sennacherib* was gone from *Lachish*, and *Rabshakeh* found him warring against *Libnah*. After this *Sennacherib* brought his Army into *Judah* a second time, and then sent Messengers with a Letter to *Hezekiah*, stopped full of pride & blasphemy. When *Hezekiah* had received the Letter, he went into the Lords house, and in prayer, spread it before the Lord, and begged his help; and the Lord promised him that the King of *Assyria* should not lay siege, or shoot an Arrow into *Jerusalem*, but he would defend it and save it: And that very night the Lord sent an Angel, who smote in the Assyrians Camp 185000. So *Sennacherib* departed, and went to *Niniveh*. In these daies *Hezekiah* fell sick, and neer to death. But upon his prayer the Lord restored him, and added 15. years more to his daies. Upon *Hezekiahs* recovery, the King of *Babylon* sent a present unto him, which he accepted: and to gratifie the Messengers,
Heze-

Hezekiah shewed them the house of his precious things, the house of his Armor, and his Treasures, &c. But the Prophet *Isaiah* sadly reprov'd his pride and vain-glory, that he who had such abundant experience of an allsufficient God, in the Creatures nothingness, should have his heart going out to his wealth and works. And therefore the Prophet foretold *Hezekiah* of the woful Captivity which should come from *Babylon*. Herein *Hezekiah* fell sadly: but God left him, to see what was in his heart: and this lesson we have all to learn, That the best of Saints stand not longer then the Lord sustains and keeps them. When *Hezekiah* had reigned 29. years, he went to the Lord: about *Anno mund.* 3245.

The Captivity of Babylon threatened. Vers. 14. 2 Chro. 32. 31. Prosperity tries mens hearts. Note.

An. 3245

In the reign of *Hezekiah*, *Israel* was carried away Captive; and the Kings of *Israel* ceased, and so not mentioned after.

Manasseh succeeded his father *Hezekiah*, and was 12. years old when he began to reign: But he did evil in the sight of the Lord, and was a gross Idolater. In the former part of his reign, he builded again the High places, reared Altars for *Baal*, sacrificed his own son, &c. and did worse then the Heathen. In his time

Manasseh the 12. King of Judah. 1 King. 12. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

the

the Lord left not *Manasseh* and *Judah* without reproof: But they hearkned not, Therefore the Lord threatned to bring the same destruction upon *Manasseh* and *Jerusalem*, as he had brought upon *Samaria*, and the house of *Ahab*, and to wipe them clean from all their filthiness, as a man wipeth a dish, and turneth inside down to keep it from dust: and soon after the Lord brought up the King of *Assyria*, the Rod of his anger, who

Afflictions upon Gods people are to make them clean.
 2 Chro. 33.
 11; 12, 13.
 No hiding from God.

Repentance doth much with God.

Bad Kings denied honourable burial.
 2 King. 21.
 1.

An. 3300 *mund.* 3300.

Amon the son of *Manasseh* at the age of 22. years was Crowned King of *Judah*.

A Map of Monarchy.

31

Manasse he again destroyed Religion, set up Idolatry, & walked in all the wicked ways of his father: and his own servants conspired against him, and slew him, in his own house, when he had reigned 2. years: about *Anno mun.* 3302.

2 King. 21.

Amon kill'd by his own servants.

An. 3302

Amon coming to the Crown at 22. years of age, reigning but 2. years, and his son *Josiah* 8. years old when he came to the Crown, unless *Amon* had *Josiah* at 15. years of age (which is not ordinary) there must be an interval between *Amon* and *Josiah*.

Note.

After the death of *Amon*, the people took *Josiah* his son, when he was 8. years old, and made him King. *Josiah* walked in all the waies of *David*: he again destroyed Idolatry, repaired the Temple, and was a choice Reformer: *Josiah* also renewed the Covenant with the Lord, and all the people, to be the Lords people, and keep his Commandments. Nevertheless the Lord turned not from his fierce and great wrath, before denounced against *Judah*, because of the sin of *Manasse* whereby he provoked the Lord: in *Josiahs* daies the King of *Egypt* went to War against the King of *Assyria* at *Euphrates*, and *Josiah* went out against him. I do not finde the ground of

Josiah the 15. King of *Judah*. 2 King 21. 24. and 22. 1, 2. and 23. 3. ver. 26, 27. Repentance would not prevent judgement Veris. 29.

²Chro. 35. of his quarrel : but probably *Josiah* might
 20, 21, &c. take offence at the King of *Egypt* for
 passing through his Land : yet *Pharaoh*
Necho King of *Egypt*, sent Embassadors
 to *Josiah*, to let him know he intended not
 to War against him, but against the
 house against which God had comman-
 ded him to fight ; and charged *Josiah* not
 to meddle with him, lest God should de-
 stroy him. But *Josiah* being a man of
 courage, would not be said to turn his
 face upon any : yet his resolution being
 not rightly ordered, and not hearkning
 to the words of *Necho* from the mouth
 of God, *Josiah* was shot in the fight, and
 his servants brought him in his Chariot
 to *Jerusalem*, and he died there ; and all
² King. 22. *Judah* and *Jerusalem*, and the Prophet
 1. *Jeremiah* lamented *Josiah*, who reigned

An. 33 33 31. years : about *Anno mund.* 3333.

Jehoahaz. Upon the death of *Josiah* the people
 the 16. King took *Jehoahaz* a younger son, and Crow-
 of *Judah*. ned him King when he was 23. years old.
 Here again *Jehoahaz* did evil in the sight of the
 (upon the Lord, according to all that his fathers
 former ground) it's had done. But *Pharaoh Necho* King of
 probable *Egypt* came up, put *Jehoahaz* in bonds,
 was an in- when he had reigned 3 moneths ; laid a

² King. 23. 30, 31, &c. *Jerusalem* taken by the King of
 Egyppt.

Tax upon the Land, of 100. Talents of Silver and one Talent of Gold, and made *Eliakim*, (*Jehoahaz* his elder brother) King of *Judah*, in the room of *Josiah* his father, and called his name *Jehoiakim*; but took *Jehoahaz* into *Egypt*, and he died there.

Jehoiakim now succeeded, being 25. years old. *Jehoiakim* seems to be well pleased to have the Crown: and to gratifie his new Master, he forthwith gave the Tribute of silver and gold to *Pharaoh*, but taxed all the Land for it. It's an easie matter to grant large sums of Money, when they lay it upon others to pay: and this the holy Pen-man notes in general, that *Jehoiakim* did evil according to all that his fathers did; so *Nebuchadnezzar* came up against him, and *Jehoiakim* became his servant, and submitted to him. Ah, how doth sin unman men, and render them low slavish spirits! When men leave God, they will stoop to any bondage. But *Jehoiakim* after three years rebelled against the King of *Babylon*, and the Lord sent against him the *Caldees*, the *Syrians*, the *Moabites* and *Amonites*, to destroy *Judah*, for the sins of *Manasseh*, and for the innocent blood he brought upon *Jerusalem*.

Jehoiakim
the 17.
King of Ju-
dah.

2 King. 23.
36. and 38.
*Sia makes
great confu-
sion, and said
changes.*

Note.
Vers. 37.

2 King. 24.
12, &c.
*Sia makes
men slaves.*

*Bloud, is pu-
nished with
bloud. ver. 4*

2 King. 23. *lem*, which the Lord would not pardon :
 36. so *Jehoiakim* ended his daies in trouble,
 when he had been King ; (but hardly
 reigned) 11. years, about *Anno mundi*.

An. 3344 3344.

Jehoiachim *Jehoiachim* the son of *Jehoiakim* suc-
 ceeded his father, in the Throne, and in
 his sin : but the King of *Babylon* came
 up with an Army, and laid siege to *Je-*
rusalem, and *Jehoiachim* and his Princes
 went out, rendred themselves prisoners,
 and delivered up the City, when he had
 reigned three moneths, in the eighth
 year of *Nebuchadnezzers* reign. At this
 time the King of *Babylon* made havock
 of the Temple, took away the Treasures
 of the Lords house, and the Kings house,
 and carryed all away Captives, but the
 poor of the Land, and made *Mattaniah*
Jehoiakims brother King of *Judah*, and
 called his name *Zedekiah*.

Zedekiah *Zedekiah* was 21. years old when he
 came to the Throne, and did according
 as his fathers had done before him : And
 after some time he also rebelled against
 the King of *Babylon* ; and in the 9. year
 of *Zedekiahs* reign, in the 10. day of the
 10. moneth, *Nebuchadnezzar* brought
 up all his Army and laid siege to *Jernsa-*
lem. In the 11. year of *Zedekiah*, on
 the

the 9. day of the 4. moneth (*June*) the Famine prevailed in the City (which was exceeding great) the City was broken up, and the men of war fled by a back way, and the King went towards the plains of *Jericho*: But the Chaldeans pursued him, and brought him to the King of *Babylon* to *Riblah*, where they gave sentence upon him: so they put the sons of *Zedekiah* to death before his eyes, then put out his eyes, bound him in fetters of Brass, and led him to *Babylon*. And in the 5. moneth, the 7. day (in the 19. year of *Nebuchadnezzar*) *Nebuzaradan* the Captain-General of the Army made a full destruction of the glorious City; and amongst the rest, he took also those that fell away to the King of *Babylon*, and carryed them Captives all together. It is very remarkable, that when perfidious men have served the turn of Tyrants, themselves will equally suffer with their brethren. This was the last and great Captivity, which continued 70. years.

Thus we have the sad estate of *Judah* under their Kings which they so much desired: and whether they have not been as dreadful a scourge to this people, as God foretold they should be, I leave o-

Siege was laid to Jerusalem, December 10. Anno 3353. and taken the 9. of June 3355. which was one year five moneths and 24. daies. ver. 2. 3. &c.

Jerusalem burnt. Ver. 8. 9. Ver. 10, 11. Jerusalem's last and great Captivity under Zedekiah, An. 3355.

1 Sam. 8. 9, to 18.

thers to judge. I have only this further to tender to examination, whether the grounds of those intervals of Government mentioned, after the Race of the Kings of *Israel* ended, have any weight; and if they have, then there are more years to be added.

*The Kings of Israel after the Division,
which begun Ann. 2969.*

Israel under Kings
516. years,
from first to
last.

I Have here run down the Line of the Kings of *Judah*, from first to last, so that you have the beginning and end of Kingly Government amongst the Jewes (which were the peculiar Church and People of God under the Old Testament) which lasted from the beginning of *Saul's* reign, unto the Captivity in the 11. year of *Zedekiah*, which was 516. years, viz. from *Anno 2948.* to *Anno 3365.* the year (or neer the time) of *Judah's* last and great Captivity mentioned before.

In the next place I will make out a little, to take a brief view of the Kings of *Israel* after the Division, which began with

with *Jeroboam*, about *Ann. mund. 2969.*

The King and Kingdom of *Israel* ^{1 King. 11.} (consisting of 10. Tribes) was but the ^{11.} testimony of Gods wrath, and the punishment of *Solomons* sin, which in some measure came to pass in *Rehoboams* ^{1 King. 12. 452 &c.} time: when *Rehoboam* refused to ease the Taxes of the Land, the people refused to take him and make him their King; and so the people called *Jeroboam*, and made him first King over *Israel*, about *Anno mundi 2969.*

Jeroboam was now the first King of *Jeroboam Israel* after the Division; But he fearing ^{the first King of Israel after the division.} in his heart that the minds of the people might change, and fall off again from him, he turns Politician, and letting go ^{1 King. 12. 20, 26, &c.} the fear and conscience of God, set up Idolatry, and the worship of Calves, to please the people, and keep them from going to worship at *Jerusalem*. O when ^{Jeroboam gave the people liberty in Religion, to preserve his crown.} men leave God, and live upon humane policy to uphold a carnal interest, they will break all the bonds of Religion, to preserve their own standing. I will not gather up the Catalogue of this vile mans miscarriages; The black brand the Holy Ghost hath so oft set upon him, shews what he was; *Jeroboam* the son ^{1 King. 22.} of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin. Yet ^{52.}

1 King. 14. under all his abominations, the Lord permitted *Jeroboam* to reign 22. years, about

An. 2991 *Ann. mund. 2991.*

Nadab the second King of Israel In the second year of *Afa* King of *Judah*, *Nadab* the son of *Jeroboam* began to reign over *Israel*; He walked in

1 King. 15. the way of his father, and in his sin 25, 26, &c. wherewith he made *Israel* to sin: and

Ver. 28.

when *Nadab* lay in siege against *Gibbethon*, *Baasha* murdered him in the third year of *Afa*, and reigned in his stead, about

An. 2993 *Anno mund. 2993.*

Baasha the third King of Israel. In the third year of *Afa* King of *Judah*, *Baasha* set up himself King of *Israel*:

1 King 15. and to clear his title to the Crown, *Baasha* murdered all the house of *Jeroboam*,

28, 29.

Verf. 30.

he left not any to breath. Oh the dreadful sin the gain of a Crown brings some men to! *Baasha* destroyed the house of *Jeroboam*; yet *Baasha* walked in the way of *Jeroboam*, and in his sin, wherein he

Ver. 33, 34. made *Israel* to sin, and reigned 24. years,

An. 3017 *Ann. 3017.*

Elah the fourth King of Israel, ruled one year with his father. In the 26. year of *Afa* King of *Judah*, *Elah* the son of *Baasha*, began to reign. About this time the Lord sent the Prophet *Jehu* to denounce evil against *Baasha* and his house, in being like the house of

1 King. 16.

B.

Jeroboam, and yet killed him. Though God raised up *Baasha* to execute his judge-

judgements upon *Jeroboams* house, yet the Lord charged this for sin of Murder upon *Baasha*, because *Baasha* lived in the sins of *Jeroboams* house. Oh, oh, oh, that this were set deep upon the hearts of all that God makes executioners of his justice upon others ! This came suddainly, upon *Baasha's* house: for *Zimri* (Captain of half *Elah's* Chariots) conspired against *Elah* ; and when he had drank himself drunk in the house of *Arza* his Steward, *Zimri* smote him, and killed him in the 2. year of his reign, and reigned in his stead, about *Anno* 3018.

Gods rod is oft burnt when his work is done.
1 King. 16. 9, 10.

An. 3018

In the 27 year of *Asa* King of *Judah*, *Zimri* the *Zimri* set up himself King of *Israel* ; and as soon as he sat on the Throne, he killed all the house of *Baasha*, he left him not one to piss against the wall, Neither kinsfolks nor friends. *Zimri* thought now to establish the Throne in his own posterity, by removing all that stood in the way : But when the Army that was encamped against *Gibbethon* heard what *Zimri* had done, they made *Omri* Captain of the Host, King over *Israel*, in the Camp, and presently went up and laid siege against the City *Tirzah* where King *Zimri* was. When *Zimri* saw the City was taken, he went into the Palace

Zimri the 5. King of Israel.
1 King 16. 11, 12.
Crowns were got and kept by bloud and murder.
Vers. 16.

Observe the
end of blou-
dy Tyrants.
Vers. 15.

of the Kings house, set it on fire, and was burnt with the house, when he had reigned but 7. daies. Oh, what will not carnal proud men do, for a fleeting uncertain Crown!

Israel had
two Kings
for four
years.

The people of *Israel* upon the death of *Zimri* were divided; half followed *Tibni*, the son of *Ginah* to make him King, And half followed *Omri*. Much confusion continued amongst them for four years: but *Tibni* dying, *Omri* came

An. 3023 to the Crown alone, about **An. 3023**.

Omri alone, the 6.
King of *Is-*
rael.

In the 31. year of *Asa* King of *Ju-*
dah, *Omri* began to reign over *Israel*;
Omri bought the Hill *Shomeron* or *Sa-*
maria, of *Shemel*, for two Talents of sil-
ver. But *Omri* did worse then all that

were before him. It is said he reigned
12. years: yet he began to reign alone
the 31. year of *Asa*, and died the 38. of
Asa: by which it appears, that the Kings
account the year wherein they are
Crowned, for the first year of their reign:
and so accounting the former four years
to *Omri*'s time, *Omri* reigned 12. years,

Note.

An. 3031 about **An. 3031**.

Ahab the 7.
King of *Is-*
rael.
1 King. 16.
29, 30.

In the 38. year of *Asa* King of *Ju-*
dah, *Ahab* the son of *Omri* began to
reign over *Israel*: *Ahab* was a very
wicked man; but I will only give you
what

what is recorded in general of him, That he did evil above all that were before him: And *Ahab* did provoke the Lord to anger, above all the Kings of *Israel* that were before him. One would judge (who reads the lives of all the other Kings) that a man could not exceed in sin those who had gone before him: yet we must give credit to the sacred word. 1 King. 22. 34, &c. But it is manifest the Lord brought dreadful judgements upon *Israel* in *Ahab's* reign: and *Ahab* being seduced by false Prophets, was slain at *Ramoth-Gilead*, according to the word of the Lord by the Prophet *Micaiah*, when he had reigned 22. years, about *An. 3053.*

Ahaziah the son of *Ahab* began to reign over *Israel*, the 17. year of *Jehoshaphat* King of *Judah*. He walked in the way of his father, and in the way of his mother, and in the way of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat* who made *Israel* to sin. 2 King. 16. 29. But the judgement of God was upon him, for he fell down from an upper Chamber in *Samaria*, and was sick: In which sickness he sent to enquire of *Baalzebub* the god of *Eckron*, whether he should recover of his sickness? As the Messengers were going, the Lord spake to *Elijah* the Prophet, and bad him go meet

An. 3053

Ahaziah
the 8. King
of *Israel*,
reigned in
the last year
of his father.
1 King. 22.

51, 52.
2 King. 1. 2.

meet the Messengers, and say to them, Is it not because there is not a God in *Israel*, that ye go to enquire of *Baalzebub* the God of *Ekron*? Now therefore thus saith the Lord, Thou shalt not come down from that bed which thou art gone up to, but shalt surely die. So *Ahaziah* died according to the word of the Lord, when he had reigned two years,

An. 3055 about An. 3055.

Joram the
9. King of
Israel.
2 King 3. 1.
2 King 3. 2,
3.

Ahaziah King of *Israel* had no son, and so *Joram* or *Jehoram* the second son of *Ahab* reigned in his stead. *Jehoram* did evil in the sight of the Lord, yet not like his father and mother; for he put away the images of *Baal*, though he clave to the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin. In the 23. year of his reign, and in the first year of *Ahaziah* King of *Judah*, *Joram* perswaded *Ahaziah* (his brother in law) to go out to War with him against *Hazael* King of *Syria* at *Ramoth-Gilead*. In that battel *Joram* was wounded, and went to *Jezreel* to be healed. But the measure of the sins of *Ahabs* house being now full, the Lord called out Captain *Jehu*, and makes him King of *Israel*, to be his executioner upon *Ahabs* family. The Souldiers had a grudge in their hearts against *Joram*, and

2 King. 8.
25, &c.

2 King. 9. 4,
5, &c.
God makes
one wicked
man to be a
scourge to
another.
Ver. 13, 14,
&c.

and so soon comply'd with *Jehu*; and *Jehu* as readily conspired against *Joram* his Master. Yet *Jehu* consulted his confederates, and presently gave charge when he was proclaimed King, that none should go to tell the news at Court; but *Jehu* himself drives on furiously to *Jezreel* to put *Joram* to death. When *Jehu* came neer to *Jezreel*, *Joram* went out to meet him: but discovering treachery, *Joram* turned and fled: yet *Jehu* drew a bow with all his might, and sent a speedy messenger of Death after him, and the arrow went out at his heart. Thus *Joram* died in the 12. year of his reign, about
An. 3067.

Ver. 15, 16.

Joram
kill'd by Je-
hu his own
Captain.
2 King. 3. 1.

An. 3067

In the first year of *Ahaziah* King of *Judah*, *Jehu* came to be King of *Israel*, and effectually fulfilled the word of the Lord in the destruction of *Ahabs* house. But he kept *Ahabs* sin, which also proved his ruine. *Jehu* was mighty zealous to fulfil the word of the Lord in the total destruction of *Ahabs* family, as it concurred with his own interest, for the establishing the Crown in his Posterity. But (when *Jehu* had got the Crown) he took no heed to walk in the Law of the Lord God of *Israel* with all his heart (but play'd the hypocrite) and hug'd the
fins

Jehu the
10. King.
2 Kin. 9. 24.
2 King. 10.
28, 29.

Sin will de-
stroy the
house of the
destroyer.
Verf. 13.

Honour soon
discovers
hypocrites.
Hof. 1. 4.

2 King. 19. sins of Jeroboam which made *Israel* to
36. sin. So (though he was the Lords executioner) yet the Lord charged that
bloud upon him as a Murtherer. In his
sin he died, when he had reigned 28.

An. 3095 years, about An. 3095.

Jehoahaz the 11. King of *Israel*. In the 23. year of Joash King of *Ju-*
dah, Jehoahaz the son of Jehu began to

2 Kin. 13. 1. reign over *Israel*. Here is a difference in
2 Kin. 12. 1. sacred accounts to be considered: Joash

began his reign in the 7. year of Jehu,
Jehu reigned 28. years: And Jehoahaz
son to Jehu began not his reign till the

23. year of Joash: By which it appears,
Jehoahaz the son of Jehu came not to the
Crown for two years after his fathers
death. And when he was set up, Jehoahaz followed the sins of Jeroboam the

son of Nebat, which made *Israel* to sin;
he departed not therefrom. In his time
the Lord delivered *Israel* into the hands
of the Syrians; so that of the great

Armies that *Israel* had formerly raised,
now the King had only 50. horse-men,
10. Chariots, and 1000. foot: For the
King of Syria had destroyed them. Now

Jehoahaz sought to the Lord, and the
Lord raised them help, pitying their wo-
ful oppression: but yet *Israel* departed
not from the sins of Jeroboam, and kept
the

2 Kin. 13. 1. Here was an interval between Jehu and Jehoahaz for two years. 2 King. 13. 2, 3, &c. A wicked King brought misery upon the people.

the Grove in *Samaria*. *Jehoahaz* reigned 17. years, about *An. 3114.*

An. 3114

Between *Jehu* and *Jehoahaz* there was an inter-reign, for two years: which were to be placed above; but I have added those two years to the 17. of *Jehoahaz*.

In the 37. year of *Joash* King of *Ju-* *Jehoash the*
dah, *Jehoash* son of *Jehoahaz* began to *12. King*
reign over *Israel*. *Jehoahaz* began to *was taken*
reign in the 23. year of *Joash*, and reigned *into Go-*
17. year (which makes 40. years:) *vernment*
yet it's said, *Jehoash* began his reign the *three years*
37. year of *Joash*; By which it appears, *with his fa-*
Jehoash was Crowned in the life of his *ther.*
father, and so those years accounted to *2 King. 14.*
his reign. Little is said of this King: *13. 10.*
but this is recorded, that he departed not *with*
from the sins of *Jeroboam*, but walked *2 Kin. 13. 1.*
therein, and run out 16. years, about *Vers. 11.*
An. 3130. *Vers. 10.*

An. 3130

In the 15. year of *Amaziah* King of *Jeroboam*
Judah, *Jeroboam* the son of *Jehoash* or *the 13. King*
Joash, reigned in his stead: here again is *2 King. 14.*
a different account, as thus: *Joash* began *23.*
to reign in the 37. year of *Joash* King of
Judah, who reigned 40. years; and *Jeroboam*
began to reign in the 15. of *Amaziah* (which are 18. years) whereas
Joash King of *Israel* reigned but 16. years;
This is noted in the reign of Amaziah,

years; here are two years difference, which time *Amaziah* did reign, with his father *Joash*. *Jeroboam* departed not from all the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin: yet the Lord made him victorious, for the delivery of *Israel* from very bitter afflictions, and restored them to much liberty: he reigned 41. years, about *An. 3171*.

Verf. 23.

An. 3171

Zachariah

the 14. King

of Israel.

2 King. 15.

8. with

Verf. 1.

In the 38. year of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, *Zachariah* the son of *Jeroboam* began to reign over *Israel*: here again is the like case as before. *Azariah* King of *Judah*, began to reign the 27. year of *Jeroboam* King of *Israel*. *Jeroboam* reigned 41. years: from 27. to 41. is 14. years of *Azariah's* reign; and in the 38. year of *Azariah*, *Zechariah* began his reign. So that *Israel* was 24. years without a King 3195.

An interval
of 14. years
between Je-
roboam and
his son Za-
chariah.

Verf. 9, 10.

An. 3195

Zachariah

murdered.

Verf. 22.

Zechariah followed his fathers, and departed not from the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin; and *Shallum* slew him before the people, and reigned in his stead, when *Zachariah* had reigned but six moneths, about *An. 3195*.

Now sin was high, and judgement near; *Shallum* had lost shame and Conscience, to murder the King openly: yet this

this was the fulfilling the word of the Lord, and the end of *Jehu's* race.

In the 39. of *Azariah* or *Uzziah* King of *Judah*, *Shallum* began to reign over *Israel*; and *Menahem* smote him, and slew him, when he had reigned a just moneth. Now it was ordinary to murder Kings for a Crown, and the people wofully flaved by Tyranny: yet all the fruit of sin, *An. 3195.*

In the 39. year of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, *Menahem* began to reign over *Israel*. I may not omit to mention the bloody beast-like cruelty of this wretched Tyrant, which was great. When *Menahem* came up from *Tirzah* (which was formerly the chief City, and the seat of the Kings of *Israel*) with purpose to murder the King at *Samaria*, the City *Tirzah* refused to open the gates to him. Thereupon he destroyed the City, and all the Coasts thereof, and ript up all the women who were with child. But though he murdered the King, to sit on his Throne, yet he departed not (all his daies) from the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nabat*, who made *Israel* to sin. It doth appear this bloody Tyrant sat not quietly in his new aspired seat: for upon discontents amongst the people, *Pul*

King

Note.

Shallum
the 15. King
of *Israel* for
one moneth.
2 King. 15.
13, 14.
Shallum
killed.

An. 3195

Menahem
the 16. King
of *Israel*.
2 King. 15.
17.

Bloudy,
beastly cru-
elty. ver. 16.

Verf. 18.

Verf. 19.

Vers. 20.

wonderful
slavery.

King of *Assyria* took the opportunity of that division to bring up his Army against *Israel* : In this strait *Menahem* gave *Pul* 1000. Talents of silver to be on his side, to confirm the Kingdom in his hand : And *Menahem* exacted it of the people, especially of the wealthiest of them. Oh the woful bondage and slavery *Israel* were now brought to ! A bloody Tyrant kills their King, and exacts money from them, to confirm himself in the Throne he got by murder : yet thus he reigned 10. years, about *Anno*

Vers. 19.

An. 3205 3205.

Pekaiah the

17. King.

2 King. 15.

23, 24, 25.

In the 50. year of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, *Pekaiah* the son of *Menahem* began to reign over *Israel* : he departed not from the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin : But *Pekah* the son of *Remaliah* a Captain of his conspired against him, and killed him, when he had reigned two years, about

Pekaiah

murdered.

An. 3207 An. 3207.

Pekah the

18. King.

2 King. 15.

27, 28, &c.

In the 32. year of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, *Pekah* began to reign over *Israel* : he departed not from the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin. In his daies came *Tiglah Pilneser* King of *Assyria*, and took from him a great part of his Kingdom, even

Here was
murder up-
on murder.

even eight Cities and Countries: and *Hoshea* the son of *Elah* conspired against *Pekah*, and slew him, when had reigned 20. years, about *An. 3220.* Vers. 27.

In the 12. year of *Ahaz* King of *Judah*, *Hoshea* began to reign over *Israel*: He was bad, but not so bad as the Kings that were before him. This we must believe, because it's sacred Scripture: But the Lord would let us know, that many of the Kings of *Israel* were more then bloody Murderers. It is plain *Hoshea* did murder *Pekah*, yet stands nine years before he took the Crown of *Israel*; and became King, about *Anno 3229.* An. 3220
Hoshea the
19. King of
Israel, and
last.
2 King. 17.
1, 2. with
2 King. 1.

No King in
Israel for
9. years.

In his time *Shalmanezzer* King of *Assyria*, came up against him, and *Hoshea* subjected to him, and paid him tribute as a sub-King: but the King of *Assyria* not having his tribute paid for some years, and finding that *Hoshea* did hold confederacy with the King of *Egypt*, *Shalmanezzer* shut up *Hoshea* in prison. After which he brought up his Army, and besieged *Samaria* three years: The siege was laid in the 7. year of *Hoshea*, continued the 8. year, and *Samaria* was taken in the 9. year of *Hoshea*, which was the 6. year of *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*. This was the 2 King. 17
3, 4, &c.

2 King. 18.
9, 10, &c.
Sia the de-
struction of
Israel.

E final

Israels captivity.

final Captivity of the Kingdom and people of *Israel*, and the sad fruit of their own doings, which is largely exprest by the sacred Pen-man of this History: so that *Israels* destruction, which they brought upon themselves by their vile abominations, was finished about *Anno*

An. 3238 *mun.* 3238.

Thus the word of the Lord spoken by Samuel was made good to the ruine of *Israel*.

1 Sam. 8.

10. 1, &c.

What dreadful miseries these desperate Idolaters and vile Murderers (called Kings) brought upon this people *Israel*, who were the Lords peculiar people, I leave to sad and serious thoughts. But to gather the better account of these times (which seem greatly to differ, I will here put down a very brief Chronology of the beginning and time of the reign of the Kings of *Judah* and *Israel*, &c.

Kings of Judah.

IN the 18. year of *Jeroboam*, *Abijam* son of *Rehoboam* began to reign, 1 *King.* 15. 1, 2. and reigned 3. years, In the 20. year of *Jeroboam*, *Asha* son of *Abijam* reigned, 1 *King.* 15. 9, 10. he reigned 41. In

In the 4. year of *Ahab*, *Jehoshaphat* the son of *Asa* began to reign, and continued 25. years, 1 *King.* 22. 41, 42.

In the 5. year of *Joram*, *Jehoram* the son of *Jehoshaphat* was crowned in his fathers life-time, and reigned 8. years, 2 *King.* 8. 16, 17.

In the 12. year of *Joram*, the people crowned *Azariah* (the youngest son of *Jehoram*) King, who reigned one year, 2 *King.* 8. 25, 26.

Athaliah destroy'd the seed Royal, and set up her self, and continued 7. years, 2 *King.* 11. 1, 4.

In the 7. year of *Jehu*, *Jehoash* began to reign, and reigned 40. years, 2 *King.* 12. 1.

In the 2. year of *Joash*, *Amaziah* son of *Joash* King of *Judah* began to reign, and continued 29. years, 2 *King.* 14. 1, 2: and was then kill'd by a conspiracy, *vers.* 19.

In the 27. year of *Jeroboam*, all the people took *Azariah*, and made him King in his fathers stead, 2 *King.* 14. 21. he reigned 52. years, 2 *Chro.* 26. 3.

Before him *Judah* had no King for 12. years.

In the 2. year of *Pekah*, *Jotham* the son of *Azariah*, or *Uzzah*, began to reign

reign, and continued 16. years, 2 *King.* 15. 32, 33. Consider 52. and 2. of *Pekah.*

In the 17. year of *Pekah*, *Ahaz* the son of *Jotham* began to reign, and continued 16. years, 2 *King.* 16. 1, 2.

In the 3. year of *Hoshea*, *Hezekiah* the son of *Ahaz* began to reign, and reigned 29. years.

Kings of Israel.

IN the 2. year of *Asa*, *Nadab* the son of *Jeroboam* reigned, 1 *King.* 15. 28. he reigned 1. year.

In the 3. year of *Asa*, *Baasha* set up himself King, 1 *King.* 15. 28. he reigned 24. years, *vers.* 33.

In the 26. year of *Asa*, *Elah* the son of *Baasha* reigned, 1 *King.* 16. 8. he reigned 2. years.

In the 27. year of *Asa*, *Zimri* set up himself, 1 *King.* 16. 10. seven daies, *vers.* 15.

In the 31. year of *Asa*, *Omri* set up himself, and reigned 12. years, 1 *King.* 16. 23.

In

In the 38. year of *Asa*, *Ahab* son of *Omri* began to reign, and continued 22. years, 1 *King*. 16. 29.

In the 17. year of *Jehoshaphat*, *Ahaziah* son of *Ahab* began to reign, and continued part of 2. years, 1 *King*. 22. 51. and had no son.

In the 18. year of *Jehoshaphat*, *Jehoram* the son of *Ahab* began to reign, and continued 12. years, 2 *King*. 3. 1.

In the 12. year of *Joram* King of *Israel*, *Jehu* kill'd him, and set up himself, and reigned 28. years, 2 *King*. 9. and 10. 36.

In the 23 year of *Joash*, *Jehoahaz* the son of *Jehu* began to reign, and continued 17. years, 2 *King*. 13. 1.

In the 37. year of *Joash*, *Jehoash* the son of *Jehoahaz* began to reign, and continued 16. years, 13. 10.

In the 15. year of *Amaziah*, *Jeroboam* the son of *Jehoash* began to reign, and continued 41. years, 2 *King*. 14. 23.

In the 38. year of *Azariah*, *Zachariah* the son of *Jeroboam* began to reign, and continued but 6. moneths, 2 *King*. 14. 13.

In the 39. year of *Azariah*, *Shallum* kill'd *Zachariah*, and set up himself, and reigned one moneth, 2 *King*. 15. 13. 10.

In the 39. year (or same) of *Azariah*,
E 3 riah,

A Map of Monarchy.

riah, *Menahem* kill'd *Shallum*, and set up himself, and continued 10. years, 2 *King.* 1 h. 14, 17.

In the 50. year of *Azariah*, *Pekaiiah* son of *Menahem* began to reign, and continued 2. years, 2 *King.* 15. 23.

In the 52. year of *Azariah*, *Pekah* kill'd *Pekaiiah*, and set up himself, and reigned 20. years, 2 *King.* 15. 25, 27.

In the 12. year of *Abaz*, *Hoshea* began to reign, and all Israel was taken Captives the 9. year of his reign, 2 *King.* 17. 1, 6. and 18. 10, 11.

This was the final Captivity of *Israel*.

Thus you have the several Kings of *Judah* and *Israel* gathered up in a few words: but for the better finding out of a true computation of these times, I will yet give them more briefly.

Kings of Judah.

	1. <i>Saul</i> 40. years	2888.
	2. <i>David</i> 40. years and 6. moneths : he began his reign	2929
	3. <i>Solomon</i> 40. years	2969
After the Division.	1. <i>Rehoboam</i> 17. years	2986
	2. <i>Abijam</i> 3. years	3989
	3. <i>Asa</i> 41. years	3020
	4. <i>Jeho-</i>	

4. <i>Jehoshaphat</i> 25. years	3045
5. <i>Jehoram</i> 8. years	3053
6. <i>Ahaziah</i> 1. year	3054
7. <i>Athaliah</i> 7. years	3061
8. <i>Joash</i> 40. years	3100
9. <i>Amaziah</i> 29. years	3129
10. <i>Azariah</i> 52. years	3194
11. <i>Jotham</i> 16. years	3200
12. <i>Ahaz</i> 16. years	3216
13. <i>Hezekiah</i> 29. years	3245

Thus far the Kings of *Judah* have the beginning of their Reigns accounted from the reigns of the Kings of *Israel*, except the four first Kings.

<i>Manasseh</i> 55. years	3300
14. <i>Amon</i> 2. years	3302
15. <i>Josiah</i> 31. years	3333
16. <i>Jehoahaz</i> 3. moneths	
17. <i>Jehoiakim</i> 11. years	3344
18. <i>Jehoiakin</i> 3. moneths	
19. <i>Zedekiah</i> 11. years, which with <i>Zedekiahs</i> reign is	3355

These were Kings of *Judah* after the division, and before, who ended, about *An. mun.* 3355.

By this account, this kingly race lasted 519. with *Saul*, and from *David* 477. years.

Kings of Israel.

1. Jeroboam 22. years: he began his reign with Rehoboam	2969
2. Nadab 1. year	2971
3. Baasha 24. years	3017
4. Elah 2. years	3011
5. Zimri 7. daies	3019
6. Omri 12. years	3031
7. Ahab 22. years	3053
8. Ahaziah 2. years	3055
9. Jehoram 12. years	3067
10. Jehu 28. years	3095
11. Jehoahaz 17. years	3112
12. Jehoash 16. years	3130
13. Jeroboam 41. years	3171
14. Zachariah 6. moneths	3195
15. Shallum one moneth	3195
16. Menahem 10. years	3205
17. Pekaiab 2. years	3207
18. Pekah 20. years	3227
19. Hoshea 9. years	3236

These were the Kings of *Israel* after the division, which began about *Anno mcm. 2969.* and lasted 267. years.

The

The Monarchy of Chaldea.

Chaldea is a Country or Province in that part of the World called *Asia*: it hath on the East *Assyria*, on the West *Syria*, on the North *Armenia*, and on the South *Arabia Deserta*.

The chief Cities were, *Ur*, *Erech*, Gen. 10. 3, *Accad*, *Carnel*, and *Babel*, or *Babylon*.^{10.} *Nimrod* was the first founder of the Tower of *Babel*, and of the City *Babylon* neer *Euphrates*, and was the first that ever took the title of King, about 150. years after the Flood, and *Anno mundi* 1807.

Belus succeeded in the Kingdom. *Be-* Note. *lus* was called *Jupiter Babylonicus*; the image of whom was worshiped, and had the name of *Bel* and *Baal*.

Historians give account of the growth of this Monarchy, and record the names of 44. Kings from *Belus*, to *Nebuchadnezzar* the Great, who subdued all *Syria*, part of *Egypt*, and *Judaea*: of whom *Daniel* speaks, &c.

Nebuchadnezzar the first of that name, Sleidan, was son to *Merodach-Baladan* Lieutenant

nant of *Babylon*, under *Affaradon* King of *Affyria*. But having his opportunity, he revolted; and overcoming *Affaradon* in the 12. year of his reign, *Merodach* possessed the Empire, and after left *Nebuchadnezzar* his son to reign in his stead. *Nebuchadnezzar* began his reign

Jer. 25. 1. in the fourth year of *Jehoiakim* King of
 An. 3346 *Judah*, *Ann. mund.* 3346. In the fourth
 2 King. 24. year of his reign, & in the eighth year of
 1, 7. the reign of *Jehoiakim*, *Nebuchadnezzar*
 made War with *Pharaoh-Necho* King of
Egypt, and took all from him (which he
 had gotten) from the River of *Egypt* un-
 to the River *Euphrates*; and so *Jehoiakim*
 King of *Judah* became a servant,
 and was tributary to *Nebuchadnezzar*
 King of *Babylon* three years. In the 11.
 year of *Jehoiakim* he rebelled against the
 King of *Babylon*, who came up and bound
 him in fetters, and carryed him to *Baby-
 lon*; and *Jehoiakim* his son reigned in his
 stead.

2 Chro. 36.
 6.

2 Kin. 25. 1. In the 18. year of *Nebuchadnezzar* he
 Jer. 52. 4. came up against *Jerusalem*, and laid siege
 5. to it, in the 9. year of *Zedekiah* King of
 2 Chro. 3. 6. *Judah*, and took the City in the 11. year
 of *Zedekiah*, which was the 19. year of
Nebuchadnezzar. At which time he
 made the Temple and City desolate: and
 this

this was the last and great Captivity of the Jews, *Anno mundi* 3365.

An. 3365

In the 23. year of *Nebuchadnezzar* (when he had subdued the Kings of the Ammonites, Moabites, &c.) he led his Army into *Egypt*; and having gotten the whole Country, *Nebuchadnezzar* began his Monarchy, and was now the first of the four Kings. In the second year of *Nebuchadnezzars* Empire, he had the Dream expounded by *Daniel*, for the 2. year of his reign as King of *Assyria*, was 17. years before the last Captivity.

Sleidan.

Note.
Dan. 2. 38.

After this *Nebuchadnezzar*, reigned as Emperour of *Babylon* 22. years, and in all 45. which I thus compute: *Nebuchadnezzar* began to reign in the fourth year of *Jehoiakim*: *Jehoiakim* reigned 7. 7. years more: *Jehoiakin* three months, but was not taken away until the end of 1. the year.

Zedekiah reigned 11. years: In the 11. 37. year of *Jehoiakins* captivity, *Evilmerodach* began to reign, *Jer.* 52. 31. so that *Nebuchadnezzar* had reigned 19. years, at the captivity, and after sway'd the Scepter 26. years, in all 45.

26.
which make

After *Nebuchadnezzar* succeeded *Evilmerodach* his son, who reigned 30. years. I finde Chronologers differ much

Jer. 17. 6.
7.

2 Chro. 36.

20.

Dan. 5. 31,
32.

much about the successors of *Evilmerodach*: yet I Judge from the word of the Prophet *Jeremiah*, *Belshazzar* only succeeded 37. years; so that more years of necessity then 30. are to be allowed to *Evilmerodach*, to compleat the 70. years of the Jews Captivity in *Babylon*. Authors speak of others; But the sacred History saith, The Jews were servants to *Nebuchadnezzar*, (and his sons) until the reign of the Kingdom of *Persia*, 3435.

The Monarchy of Media and Persia.

Heylin.

M*edia* and *Persia* are two Regions in *Asia*: *Media* is limited on the East with *Parthia*, on the West with *Armenia*, on the South with *Persia*, on the North with the *Caspian Sea*.

The chief Cities of old in this Country, were *Laodicea*, *Appannia*, *Rhaga*, *Tauris*.

Persia is bounded on the East with the River *Indus*, on the West with the Persian Gulf, on the North with the Caspian Sea, on the South with the main Ocean.

Persia

Persia hath 10. several Provinces, and many Cities, of which as chief were *Persepolis*, *Casbin* and *Susis*.

Media and *Persia* were distinct Kingdoms, but were united under *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, which after became the second Monarchy.

This Kingdome is signified by the breast and arms of Silver, in *Nebuchadnezzers* image. But in regard *Cyrus* was the chief King and Monarch, and yet the taking of the Kingdom of *Babylon* is given to *Darius* King of the *Medes*, it's necessary to reconcile this in the first place.

Dan. 2. 32.

Dan. 8. 20.

Dan. 5. 31.

32.

Darius of the *Medes* (call'd *Cyaxares* the son of *Astyages*) or as *Daniel* nam'd him *Ahasuerus*) the eighth King of the *Medes*, being old, and having no son, and withal finding his Souldiers unconstant to him; *Darius* gave *Mandana* his daughter unto *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, who was his sisters son, and joyned him in the Government with him, and so united the Kingdoms of *Media* and *Persia*: but how long time they reigned together, is not certain. *Darius* called to his help, *Cyrus* his son in law, and at that time won the most mighty City of *Babylon*, and so brought the Empire to *Media* and

Dan. 9. 1.

and *Persia*. This Victory is given to
 Dan. 5. 31. *Darius* as the chief in Government, and
 aged about 62. years, who (it's thought)
 lived not passing one year after this Vi-
 ctory, and then *Cyrus* came to be sole
 Emperour of *Persia*, where began the se-
 cond Monarchy.

Historians agree not about the Kings
 of *Persia*, neither for number, names or
 times of their Reigns; neither need we
 much to seek after them, sith now the
 Computation of times falls into *Daniels*
 Numbers. Therefore I will forbear to
 set down any of them, but refer the Rea-
 der to a further view of these, in the
 Annotations I give upon *Dan. 9.*

Mar. 2. 12. But all Writers with one consent a-
 Sleidan, gree, That *Alexander* son of *Philip*
 King of *Macedon* made War against
Darius, and overcame him in three Bat-
 trels; where *Alexander* took *Darius* his
 Mother, his Wife and Children; but *Da-*
rius himself was murdered by his own
 Souldiers in flying to save himself. So
 the Empire of *Persia* had its end, and
 was translated to *Grecia*.

The Monarchy of Grecia.

G*recia* or *Greece* is a Country in ^{Heilen.} *Europe*, bounded on the East with the *Ægean Sea*, the *Hellespont* on the West, *Italy* and the *Adriatique Sea*, on the North with Mount *Hemus*, on the South with the *Jonian Sea*. *Greece* is parted into Provinces, *Peloponnesus*, *Athalia*, *Epirus*, *Albania*, *Macedonia*, *Migdonia*, and *Thracia*.

Peloponnesus is in compass 600. miles, and rounded with the Sea ; only it joyns to the main Country by a neck of land of five miles in breadth.

1. *Peloponnesus* contains five Countries, and many Cities, of which were *Lacedemon*, in *Laconia*, and *Corinth*.

2. *Achaia* contains seven Countries, and beautified with many Cities, of which was famous *Athens* in *Attica*, *Thebes* in *Boetia*, *Delphos* in *Phocis*, *Lepanto* in *Lacris*.

3. *Epirus* was famous (amongst other things) for Mount *Pindus*.

4. *Albania*.

5. *Macedonia* had also Countries and Cities,

Cities. This Province was famous for the Birth of *Alexander* the great.

6. *Migdonia*: this Province hath many Cities, of which are *Apollonia*, *Neapolis*, and *Thessalonica*.

Heylin.

7. *Thracia*, in which are the famous Cities of *Adrianopolis*, and *Constantinople*. *Grecia* continued a Kingdome for the reign of 22. Kings to *Alexander* the great, who became Monarch of the World.

Scriptures
Harmony.
Mat: 1.7.

Sleidan,

Mar. 1.5,6.
Dan. 11.2.

Alexander son to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, in the 7. year of his reign fully overthrew *Darius* of *Persia*, and brought the Empire to *Grecia*, and after reigned Monarch 5. years, some say 7. years. It is said that *Alexander* reigned 12. years, but it's supposed 12. years as King of *Macedon*, not as Emperour of *Grecia*. But *Alexander* going to *Babylon*, there died of an Ague, others say of Poyson, at 30. years of age. However, in this sickness perceiving he should dye, He called his servants, such as were honourable, and had been brought up with him from his youth, and parted his Kingdom among them whilst he was yet alive. Of which the chief are these four: *Seleucus* had *Syria*, *Ptolomus* *Egypt*, *Antigonus* *Asia* the less, and *Cassander* had *Macedonia*:

donia: All these put Crowns upon themselves, and each affecting Sovereignty over the rest, they soon fell to great and continual Wars amongst themselves: but the main conflicts were between the Kings of *Syria & Egypt*, call'd by *Daniel*, The Kings of the North and South, *Dan.*

11. This was the third Kingdom represented in *Nebuchadnezzar's* image, &c. and in *Daniel* vision by, &c. But amongst all these I will only mention the Race of the Syrian Kings, as most fit for us to consider, and giveth the most light to understand the 11. Chap. of *Daniel*. Dan. 2. 32.
Dan. 5. 8.

Syria hath on the East *Euphrates*, on the West the Mediterranean Sea, on the South *Palestine* or *Canaan*, and on the North *Cilicia* and other parts of the lesser *Asia*. This Country is thought (in part or in whole) to be the very place of Paradise, the Garden of *Eden*. *Syria* contains three Provinces. 1. *Phœnicia*, lying upon *Canaan*, where are these Cities; *Ptolomais*, *Sarepta*, *Sidon*, *Tyrus*. 2. Province is *Cœlosyria*, the chief City of which, was *Damascus* the Royal seat: and of these Kings of *Syria*, Scriptures speak much. The 3. Province is *Syro-Phœnicia*, whose chief Cities were *Beritus*, *Aleppo*, or *Sabab*, *Biblis*, *Tripolis*,
F and

and *Antiochia*. There was also *Palmyra*, which was a City and Province. The Kings of this Country were as follows.

Heylin. *Selencus Nicanor* was the first King of *Syria*, and reigned 32. years.

2. *Antiochus Soter* 19. years.

3. *Antiochus Theos* 15. years.

4. *Selencus Gallinicus* 20. years.

5. *Selences Ceraunius* 3. years.

6. *Antiochus Magnus* 36. years.

7. *Selencus Philopater* 12. years.

8. *Antiochus Epiphanes* son to *Antiochus Magnus* succeeded his brother *Selencus*, and is the vile person *Daniel* speaks of, *Dan.* 11. 21. and that wicked root *Antiochus* (surnamed) *Epiphanes*, son of *Antiochus* the King, and he reigned in the 137. year of the Kingdom of the Greeks, 1 *Mac.* 1. 10. On the 15. day of the month *Casten* (by the Romans, *November*), in the 145. year of the Grecian Kingdom, they set the abomination of desolation upon the Altar, and burnt the books of the Law, 1 *Mac.* 1. 54. &c. *Joseph. Antiq.* 12. lib. 7. chap. *Dan.* 8. 9. to 12. Thus *Antiochus* prevailed against the Jews, and fulfilled the word of the Lord spoken by *Daniel*: but the Lord again appearing in mercy to a few of his own people, (who had kept themselves from

Abominati-
on of deso-
lation set up
by Antio-
chus.

from the abominations of those evil times, and deeply mourned over the sins and sufferings of their brethren, and especially the woful desolations of the Temple and worship of God) gave them ^{1 Mac. 4.} a glorious deliverance from the Armies ^{41, 52.} of *Antiochus*, and liberty again to restore the pure worship of God. This news being brought to *Antiochus*, he was astonished; and lying down upon his bed, fell sick with grief, and in his trouble lamented his cruelty against the Jews, whom he destroyed without cause; acknowledging the just hand of the Lord was upon him for it. So giving order for the education of his son, he died ^{1 Mac. 6. 16} in the 149. year of the Kingdom of *Grecia*, and in all reigned 12. years.

9. *Antiochus* named *Eupater* succeeded *Antiochus Epiphanes* his father in the Kingdom, and reigned two years.

10. *Demetrius* son of *Seleucus* came from *Rome*, and gathered an Army whereby he surprized *Antiochus* in his Palace, and reigned in his stead 9. years. ^{1 Mac. 7. 1. and 10. 50.}

11. *Alexander* the son of *Antiochus Epiphanes* got an Army, and came against *Demetrius*, who had slain his brother *Eupater*, and possessed the Kingdom, and in a set battel, *Alexander* overthrew the

Army of *Demetrius*, where he also was slain, and *Alexander* sat upon the Throne. When *Alexander* was now established in the Kingdom, he sent Embassadors to *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt*, to make a league of amity with him, and to give him *Cleopatra* his daughter to wife. *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt* seemed to rejoyce in the motion, and appointed *Ptolomais* to be the place of their meeting for to accomplish the Marriage; which was done with great glory. But both these Kings hearts were to do mischief (and according to *Daniels* Prophecie) they spake lies at one Table: for *Ptolomy* went about through deceit to get *Alexanders* Kingdom, and joyn it to his own.

12. In the 165. year, *Demetrius Nicator*, son of *Demetrius*, who was overcome by *Alexander*, came out of *Crete* with an Army against *Alexander*: but *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt* having by deceit got into many of *Alexanders* Cities, left Garisons therein, and in the meantime offers a league with *Demetrius*, and to give his daughter *Cleopatra* to him, (whom he had given before to *Alexander*) which was done. Thus *Ptolomy* quieted *Demetrius*, and so took the opportunity to set the Crown of *Asia* and *Egypt*

1 Mac. 10.
51.

Dan. 11. 27

1 Mac. 10.
67.

1 Mac. 11. 8,
9, 10.

Egypt both upon his own head. When *Alexander* heard of this, he came with his Army out of *Cilicia*, and made War with *Ptolomy*, but was worsted; and flying into *Arabia*, *Zabdiel* the Arabian took off *Alexanders* head, and sent it to *Ptolomy*: but *Ptolomy* died the third day after, and so *Demetrius* came to the Crown in the 167 year of the Kingdom.

1 Mac. 11.
17, 18, 19

Demetrius Nicanor came thus to the Kingdom, yet injoyed little peace: for *Tryphon*, who had been of *Alexanders* party, finding *Demetrius* his Army murmuring against him, set up *Antiochus* the son of *Alexander*, and lay sore upon *Sinialcus* the Arabian to deliver young *Antiochus*, that he might reign in his fathers stead. At last *Tryphon* got *Antiochus* Crowned; and drawing unto him many Souldiers who were discontented from *Demetrius*, won *Antioch*, and so got much power. All this was done in policy by *Tryphon*: for when opportunity served, he kill'd *Antiochus*, and set the Crown upon his own head: by this means *Demetrius* was full of trouble all his days; and going with his Army towards *Media* to get help to fight with *Tryphon*, *Arfaces* King of *Persia* smote his Host, and took *Demetrius* prisoner, in the year of the Kingdom 172.

Mac. 11.
38, 39, 40,
54, 55.
Here was
killing to
get a Crown
1 Mac. 13.
31, 32. and
14. 1, 2, 3.

F 3 13. An-

1 Mac. 15.

10, 11, 12,

13, 14.

Ver. 37, 39

1 Mac. 16.

8, 9.

13. *Antiochus Saderes* son of *Demetrius* the King, gathered a great Army in the Isles of the Sea, to recover his Kingdom from *Tryphon*. He came up in the 174. year, at which time most of *Tryphons* forces left him, and joyned with *Antiochus*. *Tryphon* seeing troubles coming upon him, fled to the City *Dora*, where *Antiochus* laid siege against him with an Army of 120000. foot and 8000. horsemen, and beset the Town by Land and Sea. But *Tryphon* got away, and went by Sea to *Oethosias*: and the King pursued him. At this time *Antiochus* brake his Covenant with the Jews, and made War upon them; where *Judas* was slain. Yet *John* his brother pursued the Victory, and gave an utter overthrow to the Army of *Antiochus*. How long *Antiochus* reigned, is not left certain; but he is thought to reign 3. years.

14. *Antiochus Pius* 12. years.

15. *Demetrius Nicanor* 4. years.

16. *Alexander* 2. years.

17. *Antiochus Gryphius* 29. years.

There now arose much strife amongst the Nations, which continued about 10. years: but the Syrians (to end the strife amongst the Princes) chose *Tygranes* King of *Armenia*, to govern them, who reigned

reigned about 18. years. And now the Syrian Monarchy being thus weakened through strife and division, *Pompey* the Roman General came up with an Army, overcame *Tygranes*, conquered *Syria*, and brought all in subjection to the Roman Empire, about *Ann. mund. 3902.*

A View of the Roman Empire.

THis Empire had it's Original from *Rome*, as is well known. *Italy* is a Country in this part of the World called *Europe*, and lies thus: *Italy* is round-
ed with the Ionian and *Adriatique* Seas, except towards *France* and *Germany*, from whom it is parted by the *Alps*. This Region was distinguished into four parts. 1. *Hesperia*, 2. *Latium*, 3. *Ausonia*, and 4. *Oenotria*. Of all the Cities wherewith *Italy* was beautified, *Rome* had the first place, and became Mistress of the World. This City is supposed to be founded by *Romulus* and *Rhemus*, in the reign of *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, about *Ann. mund. 3230.* This City in her glory spread her lines to the compass

Maginus.

Merula.

Romes first building, about Anno mun. 3230.

Sleidan.

Funke.

Dan. 7. 7.

Rev. 12. 3.

Rev. 17. 9.

12.

Rome built
upon seven
hills.

Rome had
7. several
Govern-
ments
Abbot.

of 50. miles : But this City felt the fury of the *Gaules*, and by them was laid in heaps. So that now *Rome* standeth lower upon the Bank of *Tiber*, and is drawn into narrower bounds. This Empire hath (according to *Daniels* Prophecie,) differed greatly from the other three, and in nothing more then in the several changes of Government : yet as the Lord described to *Daniel* this fourth and last earthly Kingdom in several parts and properties, it is apparent that no City or Empire of the World hath answered the Vision, like this of *Rome*. *Daniels* fourth beatt is described with 10. horns ; but *John* in the Revelation having a Vision of the same beatt, saw him with seven heads, and ten horns : where the Holy Ghost there interpreteth the seven heads to be seven mountains, and the ten horns, ten Kings. Both which, time hath proved true in *Rome*. First, *Rome* in her plantation was built upon seven hills, which are thus named and numbered. 1. *Palatinus*. 2. *Capitolinus*. 3. *Viminalis*. 4. *Aventinus*. 5. *Exquilinus*. 6. *Caelius*. 7. *Quirinalis*. Secondly, *Rome* hath been eminent for seven changes in the Government of the Empire, every of which in their time had Supreme Authority.

thority. 1. By Kings. 2. Consuls. 3. Decemviri. 4. Dictators. 5. Tribunes. 6. Senate. 7. Emperours or *Cæsars*. But though ambition and avarice did cause these changes in the Roman State, yet the word of the Lord hath been fulfill'd in it and upon it, that there is little to be accomplished. I shall wholly pass over the State of *Rome* under all these former Governments, and onely speak to the Imperial.

When the Romans had ended their *War* in *France*, Civil War arose amongst themselves between *Julius Cæsar*, and *En. Pompey* his kinsman. *Pompey* and *Cæsar* were both Roman Generals, and had great interest in the people. But *Pompey* laying his design to get into sole power, would have *Cæsar* put out of his Consulship, unlesse he would disband his Army. *Cæsar* could not think himself safe to dismiss his Souldiers: yet did offer, that he would do it, if *Pompey* would do the like. Yet this equal motion not being accepted, *Cæsar* presently speeded to his Army in *France*, marched into *Italy*, and there possessed himself of divers strong Holds. This news being brought to *Pompey*, he rallied his Army, and gave Battel to *Cæsar*. But in this Fight

*A false
friend.*

Fight *Pompey's* Army was routed, and *Pompey* himself fled into *Egypt*. But where *Pompey* looked for requital of former kindness, his low estate was now despised, and *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt* fearing uprores in his Country by harbouring *Pompey*, he caused *Pompey* to be treacherously slain, and so *Cesar* came to sole power.

Plutarch.

In the 5. year of this Civil War, *Julius Cesar* returned to *Rome*: and now enemies being vanquished abroad, and the people pacified at home, *Julius Cesar* had the honour of Dictator; but having the power of the sword, he assumed Supreme Authority to himself, chose Senators of his own party, and conferred honours and Offices of the Weale-publike, upon whom he pleased. By this usurpation, *Cesar* was lost much in the affections of the people in general, and hated by divers. So that conspiracies were made against him, and at last he was murdered in the Senate, the 15. of *March*, the 5. moneth after he came to *Rome*, by those he had shewn great kindness to. The Roman Monarchy here took beginning, and from hence I intend to trace the Emperours so long as the Roman Empire lasted, and give a view to the world
what

what beastly Monsters most of them were, according to the Visions of them to *Daniel*.

After the death of *Julius Caesar*, *Octavius Augustus*, *Caesars* sisters son, drew first Emp. the Souldiers after him, and pretended of Rome. to put himself into Arms for the Weale- An. mun. pu like. At this time the Government 3848. of *Triumviri* were established, and the Rule given to *Augustus*, and two of his friends. But the greedy ambition of sole Authority ingendred strife amongst the three Governours. *M. Lepidus* was soon deposed, for conspiring against *Augustus*. And not long, after *Augustus* made War upon *Antonius*, (who had married the sister of *Augustus*) for putting her away, and marrying the Queen of *Egypt*. In this War *Augustus* overcame, and made *Antonius*, and *Cleopatra* his new wife, to kill themselves. And thus *Augustus* came to the Empire of *Rome*. Historians say, Our Saviour *Jesus* The birth of Christ. 3891 Luk. 2. 1. Christ was born of the Virgin, in the 42. year of the reign of *Augustus*. That Christ was born in the reign of *Augustus*, the Scripture assures us; but to finde out the particullar year of his reign, we must consult Chronologers. *John Sleidan* saith, It was the 29. year of *Augustus*

stus, &c. Yet these may be thus reconciled: accounting 13. years of *Augustus* his reign as *Triumviri*, and 29. in sole Government as Emperour, the birth of Christ falls in the 42. year of *Augustus*; after which he reigned 14. years, and in all 56. and died *Anno Christ. 15.*

An. 15.

Tiberius
the 2. Emp.
Sleidan.

Luk. 3. 1,

21, 23.

Mat. 3. 13.

and 4. 1,

19.

Christ's

Bapt. and

Death.

Cyrenus.

An. 37.

Caius 3.

Emperour.

After *Augustus*, *Tiberius* (his son in law) took the Empire. At first he seemed hard to be perswaded to accept the Crown, and for some time did nothing of moment without the Senate. But when he was well settled in the Throne, he did what he pleased. In the 15. year of *Tiberius*, Jesus Christ was Baptized, and entered upon his publike Ministry, and suffered death in the 18. or beginning of the 19. of the reign of *Tiberius*. *Cyrenus* upon the 21. of *Mat.* hath it thus: Our Saviour Christ Jesus, when he had lived here on earth 33. years, and something more, suffered death for the Salvation of mankind the 25. day of *March*, in the 18. year of the reign of *Tiberius*. In his reign also *Steven* was stoned, *John Baptist* beheaded, and *Paul* called. In all, *Tiberius* reigned 22. years, and odd moneths, *An. Christ. 37.*

Caius Caligula now took the Imperial Scepter: This Emperour abounded in cruelty,

cruelty, Idolatry, and pride ; forgetting he was but dust, he claimed to himself the honour of God, causing the people to pray to him, and dedicated the Lords holy Temple in *Jerusalem* (never before so defiled) to new *Caius*, as a famous God. In the time of *Caius*, *Pilate* who past Sentence of death upon Christ, fell into a tormenting disease, and to end his misery kill'd himself : Also *Herod* that be-headed *John* was put down and banished: *Caius* himself was also slain by his own Guard, when he had reigned 3. years and 10 moneths, *An. 42.*

Euseb.

Sleidan.

The miserable end of Pilate, who condemned Jesus Christ.

An. 42.

Claudius Uncle to *Caius* came next to the Throne : He was a great Warrior, and reduced many Countries to obedience to the Roman Scepter ; amongst others, this Nation of *England*, and married his daughter to *Arviragus* the King : and in memory of that great solemnity, he built *Kaerlow*, now *Glocester*, *An. 44.* When *Claudius* had borne the Crown 13. years, 8. moneths, and 20. daies, he died, *An. 56.*

Claudius the 4. Emperour.

Flor. Hist.

Euseb.

An. 56.

Nero the 5. Emperour.

Nero took the next turn : He past the former part of his reign quietly. But after he was settled, he fell into abominable wickedness ; his malice carried him beyond the bounds of humanity, that he

tor-

The first persecution.

The Gospel brought to England. Euseb.

An. 69.

Galba the 6. Emperour.

Otho the 7. Emperour.

Vitellius the 8. Emperour.

Vespasian the 9. Emperour.

tormented to death his own mother, his brethren, and his wife. *Nero* (to all other evils) raised the first persecution against the Christians: In this persecution *Peter* and *Paul* the Apostles suffered Martyrdom, and by this means the Gospel was much spread; at which time it's said, The Gospel was brought into *England* by *Joseph of Arimathea*. Upon the cruelty of *Nero*, divers Countries rebelled, and great troubles were raised in the Roman State: but to prevent a deserved death by the sentence of the Senate, *Nero* became his own executioner, when he had reigned 13. years and 8. daies,

An. 69.

The Empire at the death of *Nero* was in great disorder, and the Sword bare the greatest sway. By this means *Galba* was set upon the Throne; yet he kept it but 7. moneths and 7. daies, but was beheaded.

Otho succeeded *Galba*, yet he continued his honour but for 3. moneths, and he was slain.

Vitellius took the next turn, who was Emperour but 8. moneths, and he was dispatched.

Vespasian being now General of the Roman Armies sent against the Jewes, the

the Army proclaimed *Vespasian* Empe-
 rour of *Rome*. Hereupon the Empe-
 rour left the Government of the Army
 to his son *Titus*, and himself returned to
Rome. At this time the Lord fulfilled
 the word of Propheſie in a great mea-
 ſure upon the *Jewes*: for under *Titus*, *Je-*
ruſalem was ſacked, the Temple burnt, *Je-*
 and the moſt dreadful ſlaughter of the *ſe-*
 miſerable *Jewes*, that ever happened to *ſeph.*
 them, or any other people, the 8. day of *Euseb.*
September, *An. 73*. In the reign of *Vef-*
patian, *Timothy* was put to death at *E-*
phesus, by the worſhippers of *Diana*. *Vef-*
patian reigned 10. years, and died of a
 Lask, *An. 81*.

Titus ſucceeded his father *Vespasian*, *Titus the*
 and reigned two years and two moneths, *10.*
An. 83.

Domitian ſecond ſon to *Vespasian*, fol- *Domitian*
 lowed his brother *Titus*. *Domitian* be- *the 11. Em-*
 gan the ſecond perſecution againſt the *perour.*
 Chriſtians in his fathers reign, but pro- *The ſecond*
 ſecuted it when he came to the Empire. *perſecution.*
Domitian was taken into Government
 with his brother *Titus*, whom he ſoon
 murdered; and falling from one wicked-
 neſs to another, in the hight of his ſin,
 he cauſed himſelf to be worſhipped as
 God. This vile monſter reſpected nei-
 ther

The Revelation given to John.

ther estate, age, or sex, but exercised great cruelty to all. In his time the Apostle *John* was put into a vessel of boiling oyl, but the Lord miraculously preserving his life, after which he was banished into the Isle *Patmos*, where he had the Revelation. After *Domitian* had shed much blood, he was murdered, and his Corps mangled by his own servants, when he had reigned 15. years, *An. 98.*

Rev. 1. 9. Euseb.

Nerva the 12. Emper.

Peace to the Church.

Dorotheus.

Trajan the 13. Emper.

The third persecution.

Nerva was now called to the Empire. At this time the Senate made void all the honours conferred by *Domitian*, and proclaimed liberty to all in exile: By which *John* was restored in the first year of *Nerva*, and openly preached the Gospel. *John* lived to the age of 120. years; and going into a grave which he had made with his own hands, he laid himself down and slept with the Lord. *Nerva* reigned 1. year and 4. moneths, *Anno 100.*

Trajan a Spaniard (the adopted son of *Nerva*) had the Crown. *Trajan* was very fair in the first part of his reign, but about the 10. year of his reign he began the third bloody persecution against the Christians. *Trajan* died of a Lask when he had reigned 19. years and 6. moneths. *An. 118.*

Ælius

A Map of Monarchy.

81

Ælius Adrianus succeeded in the Em- Adrian sh^e
14. Emp.
pire, and for some time continued the
persecution against the Christians, but
after gave them their liberty. In the
18. year of his reign, he sent an Army in-
to *Judea* against the *Jewes* who had re-
volted, and by woful slaughters they The Jewes
dispersion,
&c. Ann.
136.
were overcome, and banished their own
Country, so that by the Emperours de-
cree, the *Jewes* were not to come so
neer *Judea*, as to stand upon the top of
an hill, and look to their own native
Country. At this time the *Jewes* were
dispersed, that unto this day they have
not been a Nation, nor enjoyed the
common priviledge of Laws and Go-
vernment amongst themselves as a Com-
monwealth. And upon this dispersion
of the *Jewes*, *Jerusalem* was dedicated
to idol-worship; the worship of God,
the dayly sacrifice wholly ceased, and
Jerusalem called by the name of *Ælia*, Euseb.
Joseph.
after the Emperours own name. In all,
Adrian reigned 21 years, and died *An.*

139.

An. 139.

Antoninus Pius was next chosen to the Pius the 15
Emperour.
Empire by the Senate, upon the desire of
Adrian. He lived peaceably, and died
in the 23. year of his reign, *Anno*
162.

An. 162.

G

An-

Verus the
16. *Empe-*
rou, raised
the fourth
persecution.

An. 181.

Commodus
the 17. *Emp.*

Antoninus Verus succeeded his father *Pius* in the Empire, but not in his piety or peaceableness. He raised the fourth persecution against the Christians, and continued 19. years, *An. 181.*

Commodus came next to Imperial Rule: He continued the former persecution; but the Lord doing a miracle upon the prayers of his people, the Emperour staid that persecution. *Commodus* reigned 13. years, and died by poyson, *Anno*

An. 194. 194.

Pertinax
the 18. *Emp.*

Pertinax succeeded in the Empire. He was a friend to Christians, and in his time the Church had peace, and flourished much. *Pertinax* reigned but 6. moneths.

Severus the
19. *Emp.*
raised the
fifth perse-
cution.

An. 212.

Caracalla
the 20. *Em-*
perour.

Severus took the Scepter. He was favourable to the Christians, for ten years; but being stirred up against them by malicious accusations, he raised the fifth persecution. He reigned 18. years, and died at York, *An. 212.*

Caracalla succeeded his father *Severus* in the Empire, and in his persecution of the Christians, but was slain when he had reigned 7. years and 6. moneths, *Anno*

An. 220. 220.

Macrinus
21.

Macrinus succeeded, and died in the first year, *An. 221.*

Antoninus

Antonius Heliogabalus reigned 4. years, *An. 225.* *Heliogabalus 22.*

Alexander Severus took the next turn. He was a valiant Warrior, and reduced divers Countries to obedience: But going against the Germans, he was slain by his own Souldiers, when he had reigned 13. years, *An. 238.* *the 23. Emp. Sleidan.*

Maximinus succeeded *Alexander*. He began the 6. persecution upon the Christians, and his main design was upon the Teachers, thinking thereby the better to root out Religion. *Maximinus* did subject some Countries to the Roman Empire, but for his cruelty the Souldiers hated him, and in his absence chose *Gordianus* Emperour, whom the Senate confirmed. *Maximinus* thus deposed, thought upon revenge, and raising what strength he could, laid siege to *Aquileia*. But the Senate sent out an Army against him, and both *Maximinus* and his son were presently slain by his own Souldiers, in 3. year of his reign, *An. 241.* *An. 238. Maximinus the 24. Emperour. Euseb. Sleidan.*

Gordianus was now established in the Imperial seat; yet after by the Treason of *Philip* chief Governour under *Gordianus*, *Gordianus* was betray'd and murdered by his own Souldiers, in the 6. year of his reign, *An. 247.* *An. 241. Gordianus the 25. Emp. Euseb.*

Philip the
26.

Philip now ascended the throne, but was paid in his own coyn, when he had An. 254. reigned 7. years, An. 254.

Decius the
27. Emp.

Decius was now chosen to be Emperour by the Army. He raised the seventh persecution against the Christians. He left the Government of the Publike Weale to the Senate, and went forth to War against the *Scythians*; but both he and his son were traiterously slain, when he had reigned something more then a

An. 255. year, An. 255.

Gallus the
28. Emp.

Gallus was presently made Emperour by the Army; and the better to keep his new Crown, made a dishonourable peace with the *Scythians*. But *Amilianus* Governour of *Mysia* stirred up the Souldiers to prosecute the War against the *Scythians*, who were put to flight, and hereupon the Souldiers made him Emperour. This stirred *Gallus*, who forthwith raised an Army against *Amilianus* his competitor: but in that battel *Gallus* was slain, & so ended the strife, when

An. 257. he had reigned about a year, An. 257.

Amilianus
the 29. Emp.

Amilianus was next to succeed; but while *Gallus* and he were contending for the Crown, another Army which lay about the *Alps*, called *Valerian* (a man of a Noble family) to the Imperial dignity.

Sleidan.

Where-

Whereupon *Amilianus* his Souldiers soon took away his life, when he had held the Throne but 3. monerths, and joynd with the new Emperour.

Valerian now setled in the Empire, took *Gallienus* his son into Government with him. At first, *Valerian* greatly fa-
Valerian the 30. Emperour.

voured the Christians, and had many in his Court. But after being incensed against them by an Egyptian Enchanter, raised the eighth persecution, about An.
The eighth persecution.

259. Yet the righteous God made him feel the smart of Tyranny. *Valerian* going to War against the *Persians*, was taken prisoner, where he was made the Kings foot-stool when he got upon his horse, and after flea'd alive and salted, and so ended this miserable life.
Clarks Martyr.

Gallienus left in Government, still continued Emperour; but he gave himself
Gallienus the 31. Emp.

up to his pleasure, and neglected the Publike Weale, by which many Provinces took their opportunity to provide for their own safety, and set up Emperours of their own. In his reign also the Gothes made invasions upon the Romans: all which together, *Gallienus* grew into hatred, and was soon slain. Yet it is said, *Gallienus* stayed the persecution against the Christians, about
Sleidan. Euseb.

An. 262. and with his father kept the Imperial Throne 15. years, *An. 272.*
Claudius *Claudius* next had the Empire. But Hi-
 storians agree not in the time of his
 reign, or who succeeded; therefore I fol-
 low Mr. *Heylin*, who gives to *Claudius*

An. 272. one year, *An. 272.*

Quintili- *Quintilius* had the Throne for one
us 33. year, and left it, *An. 273.*

Aurelius *Aurelianus* then took his turn. At
 the 34. *Emp.* first he favoured the Christians, but after
 The ninth raised the ninth persecution against
 persecution, them. It is said, When this Emperour
 and how it was sud- was about to sign his Edict against the
 denly stayed. Christians, the Lord stroke that arm, that
Euseb. he could not write his name: upon
 which he was so terrified, that he stay'd
 that persecution; and after this sign from
 heaven, the Church had peace through
 divers Emperours reigns. *Aurelius* was
 a valiant Warriour, and subdued di-
 vers Provinces to the Roman State. Yet
 was after murdered by pretending
 friends, when he had reigned 6. years,
An. 278.

The Empire
 vacant.

After *Anrelius*, the Empire was va-
 cant, and no Emperour chosen for some
 time: which never happened from *Ro-
 mulus* to that instant. Yet at length
Tacitus was chosen Emperour, and rei-
 gned 6. moneths.

Tacitus 35

Flori-

Florianus then took the Scepter, and held it 80. daies. *Florianus* 36.

Probus was chosen to the Empire, as some say, By the nomination of *Tacitus*, and confirmed both by the Army and Senate. He by his wisdom so settled the Nations in such peace, that on a time he said, We shall not shortly need Armies or Garisons. But this speech of the Emperour so greatly offended the Souldiers, that they consulted new troubles; and not long after, *Probus* died, when he had held the Crown 6. years, *An. 286.* *Probus the* 37. *Emp.*

Carus succeeded *Probus*. He took into Government with him his two sons, *Carinus* and *Numerianus*: *Carus* soon died, and *Numerianus* following the Wars, was slain by his father in law. Upon this, *Dioclesian* was chosen Emperour, and raised an Army against *Carianus*; but in battel *Carianus* lost his life, when all three Emperours had reigned but 3. years, *Anno* 289. *Carus the* 38. *Numerianus the* 39. *Carianus* 40. *Euseb.* *Sleidan.*

Dioclesian now succeeded in the Empire; and finding troubles and tumults arising in many places, he took *Maximinian* into Government with him, and divided the Empire into East and West. That the Publike Weale might be yet *An. 289.* *Dioclesian the* 14. *Emp.* *The division of the Empire.*

*Dioclesian
worshipped
as God.
The tenth
persecution.*

*Scriptures
burnt.*

*The woful
end of per-
secutors.*

more stable, and better ordered, *Dioclesian* adopted *Galerius* to succeed him, and *Maximinian* chose *Constantius Clorus* to follow him: Yet *Galerius* was sent to command in the East, and *Constantius* kept the West. These Emperours by this Policy kept peace at home, and got Victories abroad, by which they were exceedingly lift up in pride. In such height was *Dioclesian*, that he would be worshipped as God. And to the rest of his sin, he raised the tenth persecution against the Christians, which rose very high. In the 19. year of his reign, neer the Feast of *Easter*, the Emperour sent out his Edict, by which he commanded all Churches to be laid even with the ground, the holy Scriptures to be burnt, the Pastours of Churches first to be imprisoned, and then forced to offer sacrifice to idols, or suffer death, &c. It cannot be said, how much Christian blood was shed in a little time. Yet the righteous God suffered not these bloody persecutors to go in peace to their graves. In the 20. year of these Emperours Government, they grew weary of their honours, and resigned their Imperial trust to their Companions. But *Maximinus* grew mad, and hanged himself:

self: And *Dioclesian* fell into a horrible Disease, his intrails and flesh rotting, *Euseb.* with innumerable lice swarming upon him, and so walted away, *An. 309.* *An. 309.*

Though now the Empire be divided into East and West, or West and East; I shall only follow the Western Empire, and speak only of the Eastern Emperours occasionally, as this History requires.

Constantius now Emperour of the West, had his abode in *England*, and married *Helena*, daughter of King *Coel.* *Constantius the 42. Emp. of Rome.*

Constantius was greatly affected with Religion, and the worship of God, which he much promoted; but in the 7. year of his Government, after the Resignation of the former Emperours, he departed this life at *York*, *An. 316.*

Constantius being now dead, *Galerius* Emperour of the East adopted *Severus* and *Maximinus* to succeed next in Government. In the interim, the Nobles and Souldiers at *Rome* elected *Maxentius* to be Emperour. Upon this, great troubles did arise; and to quier both the parties up in arms, the Nobility called *Constantine* son of *Constantius* out of *France*, to deliver *Rome* from the Tyranny of *Maxentius*: *Constantine* forthwith drew into *Italy* with his Army, where

Constantine the
great the
43. Emp.
Sleidan.
Socrates.

where he got the first Battel, and after totally routed *Maxentius* neer to *Rome*. *Constantine* was Proclaimed Emperour after the death of his father in *England*: But now he had overcome his enemies, he was established in the Imperial Throne.

Constantine bearing great affection to *Licinius*, took him into Government, and married his sister *Constantia* to him, out of this respect, that *Licinius* favoured the Christians. But after some time his hypocrisie was discovered, and it appeared that he intended secretly to murder *Constantine*, and to raise persecution against the Christians. Yet the All-wise God prevented the one, and stay'd the other begun: For this malicious bloody cruelty being brought to light, *Constantine* went against *Licinius*, overcame him, and after ruled alone. *Constantine* now settled the afflicted Church in much peace, and the Romans gave him the title of *Constantine the Great*.

It is Historied by *Socrates*, That when *Constantine* was drawing up of his Army to relieve *Rome* from the Tyranny of *Maxentius*, that he was yet unsettled in Religion: But in the day-time there appeared a lightsome Pillar in the heavens

vens like a Cross, with this inscription, *In this overcome.* But this appearance was of these Greek characters $\chi\rho$, which are the name of Christ; As *Enseb.* This at first amazed the Emperour: Yet he being assured by the testimony of others as well as himself, of the reality of the vision, *Constantine* did fully believe in Christ, and in that strength prospered.

*In the life
of Con-
stantine.
lib. 1. c. 22.
25.*

I will not spot paper with reciting the Popish fables reported of *Constantine*. But without question, he was a pious and peaceable man, and did much for the Church of God. He was converted to the faith about the 41. year of his age. Yet was not Baptized of long, purposely deferring his baptism, to be baptized in *Jordan* where Christ was baptized.

Socrates.

Constantine had three sons, to whom he divided his Empire. First, *Constantine*, whom he made Emperour over the Western parts of his Empire, in the 10. year of his reign. Secondly, *Constantius*, whom he set over the Eastern parts of his Empire, in the 20. year of his reign. Thirdly, *Constans* had his Empire assigned to him, in the 30. year of his fathers reign. The division of the Roman Empire is given more particularly, Thus:

*Sleidan.
The division
of the Empire
by Constan.*

1. *Constantine* had the *Alpes, France, Spain,*

Spain, England, Ireland, the Isles of the Orchades, and Thile.

2. *Constantius* had the Countries of *Asia*, and *Thracia*.

3. *Constans* had *Italy*, *Affrick*, with the Isles, *Sclavonia*, *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, *Peloponnesus*, and *Grecia*.

Constantines Baptism.

Of all the Empire, *Constantine* the great delighted in *Byzantium*, a City in *Thracia*, which he made the Imperial seat, and called it *Constantinople*. In the 65. year of his age, and the 31. of his reign, *Constantine* fell sick, and for the recovery of his health, went to the hot Baths in *Helenopolis*: But finding his sickness to increase, he left the Baths, and came to *Nicomedia*, and without the walls of the City was baptized into the faith of Christ, by *Eusebius* Pastor of the Church in *Nicomedia*. *Constantine* greatly rejoiced in his baptism, and after made his Will; and the 22. day of *May*, in the 65. year of his Age, and the 31. of his reign, he departed this life, *An. 340.*

An. 340.

Though the Empire was divided by *Constantine* in his life time to his three sons, and each had large Dominions; Yet (as ambition can keep no bonds) *Constantine* made War upon his brother *Constans*, and invaded some of his Countries.

tries. This stirred up *Constans*, who went against his brother, where *Constantine* (the Elder brother) lost his Army and life together. This gave encouragement to *Constans*, who past the Mountains, and in two years possessed himself of all his brothers Dominions. But upon the death of *Constantine*, the Souldiers chose *Magnentius* Emperour, who prosecuted the War against *Constans*, and in a short time had him murdered by conspiracy. Thus in a little time the Eldest and youngest of *Constantines* sons came to sudden if not sad ends.

Constantius (the only son of *Constantine* now living) having knowledge of these things, left *Gallus* his brother in law, his Lieutenant in *Asia*, and with a great Army came into *Italy* against *Magnentius*. Upon the first Battel, the Army of *Magnentius* was totally routed, but himself escaped away with life: *Magnentius* in this low condition sent Ambassadors to *Constantius* for peace: But that being refused by *Constantius*, *Magnentius* resolved to try his fortune in another pitched battel, which also proved unhappy to him; and not finding now a way open to save his life, he slew himself, and so the whole Empire came into

Constantine
us the 2. the
44. Emp.

The Roman
Empire a-
gain united.

into the hand of *Constantius*. But in the absence of *Constantius*, *Gallus* rebelled, and set up himself Emperour of the East. Yet *Constantius* by a wile, got *Gallus* into *France*; and when he had him there, soon took off his head, and so ended that strife.

Constantius then took *Julian* his brothers son into Government, and left him in *France*. *Julian* prospered in War, and growing into the affection of the Souldiery, they elected him *Cesar Augustus*. The news of this sorely displeased *Constantius*, who was drawing down his Army against *Julian*: But in the way *Constantius* died of an *Apoplexia*, the 3. day of *November*, in the year 45. of his age, when he had reigned 11. years with his father *Constantine*, and 25. years after

Socrates.

An. 365. him, An. 365.

Julian
call'd the
Apostate, the
45. Emp.

Julian now succeeded in the Empire, and the 11. day of *December* following the death of *Constantius*, was proclaimed Emperour. At *Julians* first coming to the Empire, he found the people greatly divided; but being unsound in Religion, (to which he much pretended, to please his Uncle, and get the Crown,) now he set himself to please men.

Socrates.

In Policy he applyed himself to every
fort,

sort, and framed his behaviour to every humor. He flattered some, he allured others with gifts, and places of preferment, and gave all their liberty in Religion, to establish himself. *Devilish Policy.* *Julian's* hypocrisy, and dissembling of the Christian Religion, was undiscovered until this time. But now having got his design, and settled in the Throne, he manifested himself a desperate Apostate, soon opened the Idol Temples, and offered sacrifice therein. After this, the Christians were banished his Court, and the vilest persons taken into favour. *Julians persecution.* *Julian* now persecuted the Christians with bitter hatred, and studied how to root out Religion. He would not put Christians to death, because Martyrs had so great honour; but as Learning was a great help to maintain the Doctrine of the Gospel, *Julian* made a Law, that Christians should not be trained up in the Schools of Literature. And further, to trouble the Christians, he called in again the Jews, and gave them Authority and supplies to build the Temple in *Jerusalem*, there to offer sacrifice. *The last building, and utter destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem.* The unbelieving Jews rejoycing in this opportunity, set themselves busily to work. But though the seasonable word of *Cyril* was slighted

Socrates.

slighted by them, yet the righteous hand of God was upon them, by which the word of the Lord was fulfilled. In that very night following, the Lord caused an Earthquake, by which the very foundations of the Temple was cast up, and fire (as lightening) which burnt the Tools of the Work-men, &c. About this time *Julian* drew his Army into *Persia*, where he was shot with a poysoned Arrow, of which wound he died the 26. of *June*, the 31. year of his age, in the 3.

An. 367. year of his reign alone, An. 367.

Jovinian

the 46. Emp.

Jovinian was next chosen Emperour by the Army. He gave some liberty to the Christians, but died the 17. of *February*, in the 33. year of his age, when he had reigned but 7. moneths.

Valentini-

an the 47.

Emperour.

Valentinian was chosen Emperour by the Souldiers the 25. day of *February*.

Sleidan.

Socrates.

This Emperour being married, and yet having a minde to a beautiful Maid that pleased him much, he made a Law, That as many men as would, might have two wives; and so took *Justina* to be his second wife. After this, he broke a Vein in his Lungs, whereat the blood stream-out until he died thereof, which was the 16. of *November*, in the 45. year of his

An. 380. age, and the 13. of his reign, An. 380.

After

After the death of *Valentinian*, there *Valens the*
arose great strife between his sons. Some 48. *Emp.*

chose *Gratian*, who came by the first
wife; and some chose *Valens*, who was by
the second wife : But the bastard carryed
it. *Valens* was an *Arrian* by profession,
and sadly persecuted the *Christians*. In
his reign the *Goths* driven out of their
own Country by the *Huns*, were taken
into protection by the Roman Empe- *Socrates.*
rour, and placed in *Thracia*. But soon
after, the *Goths* laid siege against the Im-
perial City of *Constantinople*; and the Em-
perour coming against them in battel,
was slain the 9. of *August*, in the 3. year
of his reign, *An. 383.*

Gratian now came to the Throne. *Gratian the*
The Roman State was now greatly 49. *Emp.*
weakened, and the barbarous people
strengthened: so *Gratian* took into Go-
vernment to him *Theodosius* a Spaniard.
But *Maximus* a Captain under *Gratian* *Sleidan.*
conspired the death of *Gratian*, who was
murdered, when he had reigned 15.
years.

Theodosius being established in the *An. 391.*
Government with *Gratian*, set himself to *Theodosius*
suppress this bloody Tyrant, and there- *the 50. Emp.*
fore drew his Army neer to *Maximus*:
But when the Souldiers of *Maximus*

Socrates.

understood that the Emperour *Theodosius* came against them with a mighty Army, they soon took *Maximus*, bound him, and brought him to *Theodosius*, who as soon caused the Tyrant to be executed. *Theodosius* was very laborious, and in his time called several Councils to finde out the truth, and to advance the purity of Religion. This Emperour had two sons, *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whom he took into Government, when they were both young. *Theodosius* being at *Millain*, and finding bodily sickness increase, he sent for his son *Honorius*, who came to his father forthwith: but he departed this life, the 17. of *January*, the 60. year of his age, when he had reigned 16. years,

An. 414.

Honorius
the 1. Emp.
of Rome.

An. 414.

Arcadius and *Honorius*, after the death of their Father, divided the Roman Empire. *Arcadius* went to the East, and *Honorius* rul'd the West. At this time Christian Religion began greatly to flourish and spread, so that the greatest troubles did arise from the ambition of Bishops, which after I shall speak more to. In the reign of *Honorius*, by the treachery of *Stilicus*, the *Goths* took *Rome*, but stay'd not long. I finde no certain account given of *Honorius* his death

The Empire
again divided.

death, or the time of his reign.

Valentinian had the Empire of *Rome*, *Valentinian* and desired in Marriage his Couzen ^{an the 52. Emp.} *Endoxia* daughter to *Theodosius* the second Emperour of the East. The motion being accepted, *Valentinian* went to *Constantinople*, where the Marriage was solemnized. Long it was not but *Valentinian* was slain by the treason of *Maximus*; and to revenge this treason, *Endoxia* call'd in *Genzericus* King of the *Vandals*: but by him *Rome* was burnt, and the Western Empire brought to great desolation.

After the death of *Maximus*, *Avitus* ^{Avitus the 53. Emp.} took the Imperial power, but was taken away by the Plague, when he had reigned 8. moneths.

The Empire now was vacant for some time, but in the year following *Majorinus* ^{the 54. Emp.} took the Government upon him, but was soon murdered by *Severus*.

Severus now come to the Imperial ^{Severus the 53. Emp.} Diadem, and *Rome* lying in her ashes, he made *Ravenna* the chief seat. Wonderful confusions now wasted the Western Empire, yet *Severus* kept the Crown 4. years.

In the distractions and distresses of the Roman State between *Genzericus*

and others, Ambassadors were sent to *Leo* the second Emperour of the East, to desire him to send an Emperour to *Rome*.

Anthemius Hereupon *Leo* sent *Anthemius*, and with
the 56. Emp. him a great Army, to settle him in the Roman Empire. But *Anthemius* was slain, when he had governed 5. years.

Olimbrius *Olimbrius* then ascended the Imperial
the 57. Emp. Throne, and was dispatched in seven moneths.

Glicerius *Glicerius* next succeeded in the Roman
the 58. Emp. Empire, but after 5. years was deposed by *Nepos*.

Nepos the *Nepos* took the Crown, but had it taken
59. Emp. again from him by *Orestes*, when he had worn it but 56. daies.

Orestes the *Orestes* posselt the Empire, but gave it
60. to his son *Augustulus*.

Augustulus the 61. *Augustulus* was the last Emperour of
and last Rome, and reigned but one year.

Emp. of It is said that *Odoazer* succeeded *Augustulus* ; but so low was the Roman
Rome. State, that he refused the title of Emperour, and took only the stile of King.

Thus this Roman Empire, which had been the glory and terror of the Worlds for the space of 500. years, was now through sedition, pride, and cruelty, brought to woful ruine. In these distractions several Provinces of the Empire fell

fell off, and set up Kings amongst themselves: and here the Roman Empire ceased.

The Monarchy of England.

IT is agreed by Writers, that *England* was a Province of the Roman Empire. Some suppose it was first subjected by the Emperour *Severus*, who in the 18. year of his reign was slain at *Tork*. Stowe.
one of the
Dragons ten
horns. *Ann. Christ. 213.* But it's granted that *Constantine* the great, upon the division of the Empire to his three sons, *France, Spain, England* and *Ireland*, were sub-Kingdoms given to his eldest son *Constantinus*, about *An. 343.* Our Chronologers acknowledge *Brittain* continued a Roman Province, until the time of *Theodosius* the second. At this time the Emperour had drawn the strength of this Nation over into *France*, and in those Wars were much wasted, so that *Brittain* was very weak of men; and upon this advantage the *Picts* and *Scots* made Inroads into *England*, and invaded some Countries, and did great hurt. Here-
Camden.
Stowe.

This Hora
took the
town.
C

upon the *Brittains* required aid of the Romans: But the Roman Empire was now brought very low; and they having at that time Wars in *Italy* and in *France*, they neglected poor *Brattain*, who were forced to provide for themselves as well as they could; and so *Brittain* cast off the Roman Government, about the 16. year of *Theodosius* the 2. about Anno Christi 441.

England
cast off the
Roman Go-
vernment,
An. 441.

Vortiger
the 1. King
of Britain,
An. 447.
Stowe.

The *Brittains* (when left to themselves) continued in doubtful Wars with the *Picts* and *Scots*, about 6. years, and then with one consent they Elected *Vortiger* to be their King, An. Christi 447.

Vortiger was the first British King. In whole time the Land was greatly wasted by a destroying Plague, that the living could scarcely bury the dead. This woful mortality gave the cruel *Picts* and *Scots* advantage again to enter *England*, who did make great spoil while there was no strength to resist them. Hereupon *Vortiger* sent for aid into *Germany*, from whence came *Hingest* and *Horfus*, with some *Saxons*. When *Vortiger* had beat back the *Picts* and *Scots*, He gave the Isle of *Thanet* in *Kent* to the Captains, and their Companies to inhabit, as the reward of their good service. Captain

The first co-
ming of the
Saxons in-
to England
An. 452.

Hingest

Hingest grew into great favour, and King *Vortiger* married to him his daughter *Roman*, who was a very beautiful creature. Upon this match the *Saxons* did come into the Land abundantly, and carryed so high, that the Brittainish people complained to the King, fearing they might invade the Land. But by the Queens interest the peoples complaints were slighted, and the *Saxons* encouraged. Whereupon the people deposed *Vortiger* from the Crown, and made *Vortimer* their King in his fathers stead, when *Vortiger* had reigned 7. years, *An.*

King Vortiger deposed.

454.

An. 454.

Vortimer hotly pursued the growing *Saxons*, who as it isly stood it out. But he got the better of them in divers battles: yet in revenge, *Roman* his Stepmother poysoned him, when he had reigned 6 years, *An. 460.*

Vortimer the 2. King of Brit. poyson'd by his mother in law.

An. 460.

Vortiger the father of *Vortimer* once again obtained the Crown, and shortly after *Hingest* entred the Land again, with an Army of *Saxons*. *Hingest* finding a great preparation of the Brittainish against him, desired a Treaty for peace; and while they were treating, he treacherously slew 440. Earles and Barons upon *Salsbury* Plain, and took the King

Vortiger King the second time.

The treachery of Hingest:

prisoner. In this low condition, the King was constrained to give *Kent, Sussex, Suffolk, and Norfolk*, to *Hingest*, and there he set up his Kingdom. In this interim of time, *Aurelius Ambrosius* (son to *Constantine*) brought over an Army out of *France* to recover his right; and falling upon *Vortiger*, burnt him in his Castle in *Wales*, when he had reigned

An. 466. 6. years more, An. 466.

Ambrose
2. King of
Brit.

The setting
up of the
stones upon
Salisbury
Plain, about
An. 467.

Aurelius Ambrose being set in the Throne, hastened speedily with an Army against *Occa* son of *Hingest* at *York*. In that battel he took *Occa* prisoner, and soon after set up the great stones upon *Salisbury* Plain, in memory of the *Britains* that were buryed there, who were treacherously murdered by the *Saxons*, as before.

In this Kings time the *Saxons* grew fast. They set up the South Kingdom of *Saxons*, containing *Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornewall*: Also *Porthe* set up the East Kingdom of the *Saxons*, containing *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. Not long after, *Aurelius Ambrose* was poysoned, when he had reigned 32. years, An. 498.

Ambrose
poyson d.
An. 498.

Uter Pen-
dragon the
4. Brit. King

Uter Pendragon then bare the royal Diadem. No Lady would please him but

but the Duke of *Cornewall's* wife; and on her he begat *Arthur Pendragon*, and reigned 18. years, *An. 516.*

An. 516.

Arthur the son of *Uter* succeeded his father. He fought twelve battels with the *Saxons*: when *Arthur* had much subdu'd these enemies at home, he committed the Government of *Brittain* to one *Mordred*, and followed the Wars beyond Sea. But in his absence *Mordred* confederated with the King of the *West Saxons*, and set up himself King of *Brittain*. The news of this coming to *Arthur*, he speedily returned to *Brittain* with an Army, and gave battel to *Mordred* in *Cornewal*, where *Mordred* was slain, and *Arthur* deadly wounded: yet they brought him to *Glastenbury*, where he died, when he had governed 16. years, *An. 532.*

Arthur the 5. King of Brit.

The just end of an usurper.

16. years, *An. 532.*

Constantine a kinsman of *Arthur* got the Crown after him; But *Aurelius* a *Brittain*, raised War against him, and slew him, when he had reigned 3. years, *An. 535.*

An. 532.

Constantine 6. King of Brit.

An. 535.

Aurelius Conan, (Nephew to *Arthur*) was crowned King of *Brittain*, about *An. 545.* There was now great strife for the Kingdom; and it appears that for some time, one King was kill'd before

fore another got to the Throne. At this time *Arthurs* brother was next heir to the Crown ; but *Aurelius* his Couzin got it by great hand (having the longer Sword) and kept his Uncle a prisoner. In the time while these were striving for the Crown, the *Saxons* got ground, and set up the fifth and sixth Kingdoms of the *Saxons* : *Aurelius* reigned 33. years,

while diverse did strive for the Crown, the Saxon got the Kingdom.
An. 578.

Vortipor the 8. King of Brit. *Vortipor* succeeded his father *Conan*. He was a vile person ; he put away his wife, and kept his daughter for his Con-

An. 582. cubine. He reigned 4. years, An. 582.

Malgo the 9. King. *Malgo-Conan* then had the rule. He delighted in the filthy sin of Sodomy ; he kill'd his wife, and took his brothers daughter. In wickedness he reigned 4.

An. 586. years, An. 586.

Cara the last King of Brit. *Cara* next got the Crown. This King was so vile, abominable and wicked, that the people moved the *Saxons*, and the King of *Ireland*, to make War against him : and after two years, they drove him out of his Kingdom, An. 588.

An. 588.

The *Brittains* were now exceedingly wasted, the Christian faith before received neer worn out. The *Saxons* prevailing against the *Brittains*, drive them to the desolate Mountains in *Wales* and got the

The Saxons poss. d. of all Eng. land.

the whole Dominion of this Land. In the time of the *Saxons*, the Inhabitants of this Land were called *Angles* or *Anglish-men*, and now *English-men*, and the *Brittains* *Welch-men*. But though the *Brittains* were driven into *Wales*, yet there they elected Kings over them, and as they had strength made War upon the *Saxons* until King *Cadwalladar*, Anno 687.

Stowe.

The *Saxons* being now masters of *Angland* or *England*, they set up their Heptarchy or seven several Kingdoms, and every King had his Dominion. But when other competitors were gone, Ambition, and avarice, set them at variance, until one Kingdom had swallowed up all the other. Alas, alas, It's not Towns, or Countries, or some Nations that will satisfy aspiring spirits! Time and great experience hath proved this. Possibly, it may be expected that I should go through the Lines of these several *Saxon* Kings. But I find them treading in the same steps of those that went before them; and those that follow after, are the right sons of their Progenitors. Therefore I will enter again with Monarchy, and pass all the rest (from the expulsion of the *Brittains* into *Wales*, and the

The Saxons
Heptarchy.

The Saxon Heptarchy lasted 284 years. the whole Land as divided amongst the Saxons) until the Nation was again run up into one Monarchy, which was from *An. 588. to 872.*

Danes first entered England. In the time of the *Saxon Heptarchy* the *Danes* made their first inroad into *England*, by *Portland Island* in the West; but were then repulsed, *An. 800.* Yet after they came with redoubled force, and entered in *Northumberland*; against whom *Ethreldred King* of the West Saxons (who had greatest strength of the *Saxon Kings*) gave them battel: but the King was there slain, when he had reigned 5. years; and the *Danes* still kept their hold, about *An. 871.*

Alfred 1. Monarch of England. *Alfred* or *Alured* last King of the West Saxons, began the first Monarchy of the Saxons in *England*. He put the Saxons Laws into English; he restored and repaired the City of *London*, and made it again habitable, which was wasted and burnt by the *Danes*, *An. 839.* It is thought also that this King was the first Founder of the University of *Oxford*. He reigned 29. years and 6. moneths, *Ann.*

An. 900. 900.

Edward the 2. Saxon Monarch. *Edward* the elder succeeded his father *Alfred*. He subdued the Kings of *Scotland* and *Wales*. He built divers Towns,

Towns, and Nottingham-Bridge, and reigned 24. years, *An. 924.*

An. 924.

Adelstain or *Athelstain*, son to *Edward*, took the Throne, and did much in his time. He expell'd the *Danes* out of the Land, and reigned 15. years, *Anno 939.*

Athelstain
3. Saxon
Monarch.

Edmund succeeded his brother *Athelstain*, and was slain, when he had reigned 5. years, *An. 344.*

An. 939.

Edmund 4.
Saxon Monarch.

Edmund left two sons young, and *Eldred* brother to *Edmund* took on him the Government as Protector: but soon after he was Crowned King, and reigned 9. years, *An. 953.*

An. 944.

Eldred
Protector
made himself King.

Edwin the son of *Edmund* succeeded his Uncle *Eldred*; and in the day he was Crowned, he ravished his own kinswoman, the wife of a Noble man, and put her husband afterwards to death, that he might have her: For this and some other abominable acts, his Subjects deprived him of his Royal dignity, when he had reigned 4. years, *An. 957.*

An. 953.

Edwin 6.
Saxon King.

After *Edwin*, *Edgar* his brother was set on the Throne. He was a good Commonwealths-man, and reigned 16. years, *An. 973.*

The King
deposed.

An. 957.

Edgar 7.
Saxon King.

Edward the second son of *Edgar* succeeded his father, but was murdered, when

An. 973.

Edward the
8. King
murdered.

when he had reigned 3. years, *Anno*

An. 976. 976.

*Etheldred
the 9. Sax-
on King.*

*A wicked
King was
the ruine of
the Nation.*

*The Lur-
Danes (or
Lord
Danes)
murdered.*

*The Danes
Conquered
England.*

Etheldred the second son of *Edgar*, murdered his brother, and set up himself in the Throne. But by this bloody act, and other ill carriages, he lost the hearts of his people. This division gave hope again to the *Danes* to set up themselves in the Nation; and in a little time they grew so great, *Etheldred* was content to give them yearly tribute of 1000. *li.* to purchase his peace to sit in the Throne. But the *Danes* finding *Etheldred* willing to lye down to the burthen, while his people had money to pay, by degrees they enhanced the 1000. *li.* per. an. to 48000. *li.* per. an. and when the King could not pay the tax, he secretly laid a plot (to which the people oppressed readily comply'd) to pay the *Danes* for all together. So upon the 12. day of *Novemb. 1012.* the *Saxons* kill'd all the *Danes* in the night. In revenge of this Massacre, *Swain* King of *Denmark* invaded *England*, with fire and sword, and possessed himself of this Monarchy. All the strength that *Etheldred* could raise, was no ways able to repel these conquering *Danes*; but King *Swain* tyrannized over the *Saxons*, & *Etheldred* died, when

when he had reigned 38. year, *An. 1014.* *An. 1014*

Swain King of *Denmark* left his son *Swain the Canutus* to rule in *England*. But *Edmund* *first Danish King left* (called *Iron-side*) a valiant man, son to *Canutus* *in Rule.* *Etheldred*, set up himself in the Kingdom

after his father, and made War upon *Can-*

nutus the new King of the *Danes*. Many

bloody battels were fought between the

Danes and the *Saxons*, and neither part

prevailed : so that the Kings agreed to

end the quarrel for the Empire between

them. These stout Kings fought hand

to hand for the Crown : In which Com-

bat they manifested their skill in arms, as

well as courage, and wearied out them-

selves in fighting, but neither overcame;

and so they agreed to divide the Nation

between them : this was accordingly

done. But not long after *Edmund*, was

treacherously murdered by one, that

thought thereby to be preferred by *Ca-*

nutus. Yet *Canutus* (like a man of worth)

hated that wicked murder of so gallant a

Prince, and for his reward caused the

Murderer to be tormented to death, and

cast into a Ditch : Yet here the King-

dom of *England* was only reduced under

Canutus, *An. 1018.*

England divided between the Danes and Saxons.

The just reward of a Traitor. England reduced again to the Danes.

Canutus having thus brought the Nation of *England* unto the Government of the

Canutus
murdered
the heir ap-
parent of the
Saxons.

Canutus
married the
widow of
Etheldred.

the *Danes*. He put to death the next heir apparent of the *Saxons* which was in *England*. But the better to confirm the Kingdom to him, he propounded a motion of a Marriage with the Widow of *Etheldred*, who was fled into *Normandy* with two of her sons. *Emma* the widow agreed to match with *Canutus*, upon condition that the Kingdom of *England* should be confirmed unto the children begotten of her. Shortly after she bare a son to *Canutus*, called *Hardie Canutus*. By this Affinity, *Canutus* strengthened himself greatly; and subduing the *Scots*, was King of *England*, *Scotland*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, and reigned 20. years, *An. 1038.*

Harold 2.
Danish King
of England

Kings rule
by might,
and not
right.

Hardie Canutus having his residence in *Denmark*, *Harold* son to *Canutus* by a former wife, by assistance of the *Danes*, set up himself King of *England*. *Harold* knowing by what interest he was brought in, and settled in the Throne, he displaced the English, and put the *Danes* into places of Honour and Trust. He banished *Emma*, and put *Alured* her youngest son by *Etheldred* to death, and reigned 3. years, *An. 1041.*

An. 1041
Hardie Canutus is the 3.
Dan. King
and last.

Hardie Canutus after the death of his brother *Harold*, possessed the Crown of
Eng-

England, and in hatred of his brothers wickedness, caused *Harolds* body to be digged out of the earth, and cast in into the *Thames*. But *Hardie Canutus* being at a marriage feast, died suddenly in the midst of his cups, in the third year of his reign in *England*, An. 1043.

An. 1043

Here ended the Line of the Danish Kings, and the *Saxons* again restored.

Edward the remaining son of King *Etheldred*, was again brought into *England*, and crowned at *Winchester*. He released the money paid to the *Danes*, call'd *Danes-gift*. He also collected a body of Common Laws. He cured the swelling of the Throat, since called the *Kings evil*. And for holiness of life, was called *St. Edward*, and *Edward* the Confessor. King *Edward* took to wife *Edgitha* the daughter of Earl *Godwin*; but died without issue, when he had reigned 23. years, and 6. months and odd daies, An. 1067.

Edward the
4. the 11.
Saxon King

The Kings-
evil first
healed by
the King.

An. 1067

In the life time of *Edward*, he made *Harold* son to Earl *Godwin* Regent of *England*, in the non-age of *Edgar* grand-child to *Edmund Ironside*, who was the heir apparent to the Crown, until he should come to age. Unto which,

Harold the
12. King.

*It is a
dreadful
thing, to
break a so-
lemn Oath,
to get a
Crown.*

Edward the Confessor took an Oath of *Harold*. But when *Edward* was dead, *Harold* refused the Regentship, and crowned himself King of *England*: which shortly after brought distraction upon him, and misery to all the Nation. Yet for all, I may not pass in silence the good nature of the man, that he had some respect to Prince *Edgar*. For though he took his Kingdom, yet *Harold* gave him the Earldom of *Oxford*; and above all, spared his life.

*England
punished for
Harold's
perjury.*

But the righteous God soon raised black clouds, and sad storms, to disquiet *Harold* with his dear purchased Crown, and the whole Nation for their wicked compliance with a forsworn King. *Harold* King of *Norway* came with a great Army to fall upon *England* both by Sea and Land: And while *Harold* of *England* was preparing to encounter the King of *Norway*, *William* Duke of *Normandy* landed a compleat Army in *England*, the 28. of *September*, *An. 1067.* and claimed the right to the Crown of *England*, by gift from *Edward* the Confessor. This the Duke pretended; and what small probability there is to assert the truth of it, men may easily judge, by *Edwards* care to set up *Edgar*, the next

*Small pre-
tences will
serve to
claim a
Kingdom.*

in

in succession of bloud. *Harold of England* at this time had much wasted his men in a great battel fought with *Harold of Norway* : But having got the better of that enemy, he rallied his wearied Souldiers to fight *William Duke of Normandy*, a new competitor for his ill got Crown. In this battel *Harold* was slain, and the Normans got the Victory, and the Kingdom together, where there fell with their King 66654. English Souldiers, when *Harold* had reigned but 3. monerhs, *An. 1067.*

*Gods speedy
and sad re-
compence
upon Ha-
rold, for
breaking
Oath made
before God.*

Here ended the Race of *Saxon Kings* in *England.*

Normans, Kings of England.

William Duke of Normandy (called *William the Conqueror*) was a Bastard-son of *Robert Duke of Normandy* ; who began his reign over *England*, the 14. day of *October 1067.* or by many, 1066. Upon these Wars, *Edgar* the true heir to the Crown of *England*, fled into *Scotland*, and many English men with him, who after raised an Army, and

*a Bastard
the 1. K. of
the Norman
Race in
England.
Stowe.*

It's ordin-
ry to swim
th'ough
blood, to a
Crown.

A great
Famine in
England.
An. 1071

England
reduced to
extream
mifery.

The King
fwealted.

An. 1088

came into *England*, and besieged *York*, where *William* had a Garifon for himself. *Edgar* got the City, and possessed it.

But *William* came with a great Army, and drave *Edgar* back to *Scotland*. At *Williams* first coming to the Crown, very considerable Cities in *England* stood against him: so that he was established in the Throne by shedding of blood, of much innocent blood, which God hath and will yet judge some for. In the 4. year of his reign was a dreadful Famine, in which people eat mans flesh. In the 8. year he subdued *Scotland*, and made them do homage. In *England* he left no natural Noble man to bear rule: but so impoverished the Nation by great Taxes, that much Tillage was laid down, and good ground laid wast many miles together. When the Tyrant had brought the nation into extream poverty, he imposed upon them an Oath of allegiance, and went into *Normandy*; and not long after falling to War with the King of *France*, he was over-heated in his fat body by his harness upon him, and got a painful disease, and dyed the 9. of *Sept.* when he had reigned 20. years, 10. months, and about 25. daies, Anno

Williams

William Rufus the 3. son of Duke *William*, took advantage of his elder brother *Roberts* absence, stepped into the Royal Throne, and began his reign from the death of his father. Most of the Nobility stood for *Robert*, and raised war against *William*: But by pleasing words and fair promises, he gained some of them to him, and then subdued the rest by force. After *Robert* claimed his right to the Crown; and *William* refusing to surrender, they fell to War, and at length agreed, that if either of them had not issue, the Crown should descend to the survivors. In the 11. year of *Williams* reign, all the Lands belonging to Earl *Godwin* (whose son proved a perfidious perjured man) by the breaking in of the Sea, was utterly overwhelmed with water, which is added to the vast Ocean, and still bears the name of *Goodwins* sands. King *William* was one that fulfilled the curse of God upon that kind of Government; for it is recorded of him, that he did not only shave, but flea the people of *England*. But the just had of God found him out, and at last Sir *Walter Terril* shooting at a Deer (in *New Forrest*, which his father had made a *Forrest* by the destorying the People and Towns

William Rufus : .
Norm. King.

The family and estate, eminently judged by God.

The just judgement of God upon William for his fathers and his own oppression.

30. miles together) the King being there hunting, the righteous Lord guided the Arrow to *Williams* brest, of which wound he fell dead, and spoke no word. Some of his men laid the dead body upon a Colliers Cart, drawn with one poor horse, which came by accident; which carried him to *Winchester*, where he was buried the day after: at whose burial men could not weep for joy. He reigned 12. years, 10. moneths, and about 22.

*Tyrants
dead, are
basely e-
steemed.*

An. 1101 daies, An. 1101.

Henry 1. *Henry* brother to *Rufus*, the 4. son of the 3. Norm. *William* Duke of *Normandy* (who for his learning was called *Beau-Clark*) got into the Throne after his brother *William Rufus*. At first he abated the taxes, and reformed the Laws. But *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* returning from the holy Wars, made War upon his brother *Henry* for the Crown of *England*. At this

*A cruel but-
cherly bro-
ther, to take
his Crown,
liberty, and
life.*

*The first
King that
had power
over the
Clergy in
England.*

time *Robert* was appeased with money; but upon this quarrel was raised a second and third War. Till at last, *Henry* took *Robert* prisoner, and Duke *Robert* endeavouring escape, was taken, and then *Henry* caused his brothers eyes to be put out, and kept close prisoner to his death. King *Henry* in a Council or Parliament, had power given him over the Clergy:

Clergy: But he took their Money, and suffered them to do what they pleased. And unto all other his black sins, It's plain, he was a whore-monger: for he made *Robert* his Bastard-son first Earl of *Golcester*. Many dreadful judgements, and great signs of Gods displeasure, were manifested upon the Land about these times. Yet *Henry* ruled 35. years and 4. moneths, and died the first day of *December*, An. 1136.

An. 1136

Steven Earl of *Bulloin*, son to *Alice* daughter to *William* the Conqueror, claimed the Crown of *England*, and succeeded his Uncle *Henry*. He was a gallant Souldier, and much favoured and eased the people. But the Nobles of *England* sent for *Maud* King *Henry's* daughter, who was married to the Emperour of *Rome* (of the French line) and promised her to possess her in the Throne of *England*. At this time also the King of *Scots* invaded the North parts, and woful desolations were made in the Land by Armies on all sides. But at last *Steven* made peace, by adopting *Henry*, son to *Maud*, to succeed him in the Kingdom: so *Steven* died in peace, the 25. day of *October*, when he had reigned 18. years, 10. moneths, and odd days, An. 1155.

Steven the
4. Norm.
King.

England
bath paid
dear for the
pride, avarice
and
murder of
Kings.

Henry the
2.

Henry the 2. called Henry Plantagenet, next took the Royal Scepter: And now again the Saxon line was restored.

*The Saxon
line again
restor'd by
marriage.*

Maude daughter to King Henry, son to William the Conqueror, was first married to the Emperour, and after to Geffery Plantagenet Earl of Anjou, and Duke of Normandy, by whom he had this Henry, who married Elianor descended from Malcolme a Saxon. It was observed of this King, that he was unsteadfast, or unfaithful in his promises, and a wedlock breaker. He caused his son Henry to be Crowned in his life-time, who married the King of France's daughter.

*A Crown
sets the chil-
dren against
their father*

But Henry and his brethren raised great Wars against their father, who died the 6. day of July, An. 1189, when he had reigned 34. years, 9. moneths, and 12. days.

An. 1190
Richard the
1.
*The Kings
fraud to get
money.*

Richard the 2. son to Henry the 2. took the Crown of England. He sold great possessions and immunities from the Crown; and after pretending that he had lost his Seal, caused all that had purchased to have their Deeds and Patents sealed again. Richard left the Government of England with a Chancellor, and went into Normandy, and there he agreed with the King of France

to

to go to *Jerusalem*. In his absence, *John* his brother set up himself King : But upon *Richards* return, *John* was perswaded by his mother to lay down the Crown, and *Richard* was again crowned King of *England* the 12. day of *March* ; and then he entered again upon all the Lands he had sold, unless they would buy them again. How this man loved Money, and let go Conscience, any may judge : But after he was shot with a poyson'd dart, of which he died the 6. day of *April* (or the second moneth) when he had reigned 9. years and 9. moneths.

Johns endeavour to get the Crown.

Richard crowned the 2. time.

An. 1194 An unconscionable King, had a sad end.

An. 1200. An. 1200

John now succeeded his brother *Richard*. He was divorced from his wife, and married another. Amongst other the great evils he brought upon *England*, this was not the least, That he resigned his Crown, with the Realms of *England* and *Ireland* to the Pope. The *Birons* fell at difference with the King, and obtained help from *France*; upon which the King fleeing up and down, ended his miserable life at *Newark* Castle (as some say by poyson.) But when he was dead, his servants divided what he had, not leaving enough to cover his dead body, and then left him. He died the 19. of *Octob.*

England first resigned to the Pope.

The Kings miserable end.

An.

An. 1217 *Ann. 1217.* when he had run out 17. years, and 6. moneths, with some odd daies.

Henry the 3. *by a Concubine.* *Henry* the eldest son of *Richard*, by a second wife or Concubine, was set upon the Throne at 9. years of age. Upon this the French withdrew out of the Nation.

The beginning of the Barons Wars He took to wife *Elleanor* daughter of *Raymond*, Earl of *Provence*. In his time there fell great strife between the King and the Barons. At first they kept Parliaments apart, and after their consultations raised Armies; and in a battel, the King with his sons *Edward* and *Richard*, and many Nobles, were taken prisoners: But *Edward* being set at liberty, got up an Army, and fell on afresh: so at last the Earl of *Leicester* and many great ones were slain in the battel of *Evesham*.

Many dreadful judgements upon England. This begot bloody wars, and brought woful desolations to poor *England*. And to the merciless sword, the Lord brought fearful judgements of Plagues, Famine, Earthquakes, and many other strange wonders in heaven and earth. But *Henry* resigned all to death the 16. of *November* 1273. when he had reigned 56. years and 28. days.

An. 1273 *November 1273.* when he had reigned 56. years and 28. days.

Edward the eldest son of *Henry*, succeeded

ceeded his father. He married *Eliaxor* Edward the
the daughter of the King of Spain, in his *first*.
fathers life-time, *Ann. 1254.* King Ed- *The Jewes*
ward banished the Jewes this Nation. *banished*
In the memory of Queen *Eliaxor*, he *England,*
built stately Crosses, where the Corpes *Ann. 1254.*
rested every night. *Crosses built*
upon the
ways from

In his reign there was great wars with *Lincolne to*
the French, Welch, and especially with *Westmina-*
the Scots, who oft rebelled, but were as oft *ster.*
subdued: yet in those wars the King got
a bloody Flix, of which he died the 7. of
July, An. 1308. when he had reigned *An. 1308*
34. years, 7. moneths, and odd days.

Edward the 2. succeeded his father. *Edward the*
He was said to be a dissolute Prince, ha- *second.*
ted of his Nobles, and contemned of the
Common people. He married *Isabel* *A miserable*
daughter to the French King. In his *man.*
time also the *Scots* rebelled, vanquished
the Kings Army, and after besieged him
in *York*, and burnt the Suburbs. The
Barons also raised War against the King
for defending *Piercy*, and the *Spencers*
(his creatures) against justice. In which
straits the King sent the Queen to medi-
ate with her brother the French King:
She took with her, her son *Edward.*
But she not returning so soon as her hus-
band appointed her, and with all disco-
vering

vering some compliance with some Nobles, fled out of *England* to *France*, the King proclaimed the n all to be banished. But the Queen, her son *Edmund Woodstock*, earl of *Kent*, (the Kings brother) with many Nobles, came into *England*, and joyned with the Barons and City of *London*, by which they raised a great Army, took divers strong Holds, and at last the King and his creatures.

The King
for protect-
ing evil men
against ju-
stice, was
himself de-
posed, and
they execu-
ted.

An. 1328

Edward the
third.

King Edw.
murdered
in prison by
the Queen.
A marriage
with Scot-
land.

The King was committed prisoner to the Earl of *Lancaster*; but the creatures were hanged, headed and quartered. The Queen, her son, and Barons, came presently to *London*, and the next day called a Parliament, where the King was deposed, when he had reigned 19. years, 6. moneths, and some daies, An. 1328.

Edward the eldest son of Edward the 2. was set up in his fathers stead at 14. years of age. It is said, His father was soon after murdered in *Corfe-Castle*. But the young King was much ordered by his mother. A peace was made with the *Scots*, and *David* of *Scotland* married *Joan*, King Edwards sister. But to keep all quiet at home, the old Queen, who contrived the death of King Edward her husband, also plotted the death of his brother the Earl of *Kent*, and caus-
ed

ed him to be beheaded at *Winchester*; the *Earl of Kent*
 3. year of King *Edward* the 3's reign. In *murdered.*
 the 6. year of *Edward*, the *Scots* rebelled,
 and possessed *Barwick*. The King laid *A great Vi-*
 siege before them, and the *Scots* endea- *flory over*
 voured with their Forces to raise the *the Scots.*
 siege ; But were overcome in battel, *An. 1335*
 where were slain of the *Scots* 8. Earls,
 with 1300 horse, and 35000. footmen.
 Upon this, *Barwick* was delivered : the
 King placed *Edward Baliol* Governour,
 who was after King of *Scotland*. About
 the 11. year of this King, War arose with
France: King *Edward* fitted a Navy of a- *King Edw.*
 bout 200. sail of Ships, and went to *the 3. took*
Flanders, where in a Sea-fight he over- *the title of*
 came the French and Normans, and *King of*
 styled himself King of *England* and *France.*
France. This King took *Calice*, and made
 great inroads, and woud desolations in
France; and the like did the *Scots* upon *The Scots*
England. They burnt *Calice*, *Penreth*, *did great*
 and came killing and burning down to *burnt in*
Durham : But after King *Edward* made *England.*
 peace both with the French and Scots
 upon honourable terms. After this the
 King of *Spain* was driven out of his
 Kingdom by his Bastard brother, and
Edward Prince of *Wales* went to the *King Edw.*
 Kings relief with a great Army, and in a *relieved the*
 battel *K. of Spain.*

battel put the Bastard to flight. King *Edward* reigned 50. years and 4. months, who departed this life the 21. of *June*,

An. 1378 *An. 1378.*

Richard the 2. the 8. and last King of Plantagenets race.

Richard the son of Prince *Edward*, (his father being dead) succeeded his Grand-father *Edward* the 3. He came to the Crown at 11. years of age: As he was young, he hearkned to young Counsellours, and neglected his old and wise Council, which brought sad troubles to the Nation, and woful misery to himself. In the first year of his reign, the French made great inroads, and wasted many Towns in *England*: and at this time Guns were invented. The King in these straits, laid a great Tax upon the Nation: Upon which, some Countries rose in Arms, went to *London*, and did great hurt, but were after appeased by the King through fair promises. This *Richard* married *Anne* daughter to the King of *Bohemia*, who brought hither the use of women riding side-ways on horse-back. Some Earls and Barons seeing the King misled, and the Nation misgoverned by a few persons, they considered how it might be reformed, and thereupon raised an Army of 40000. and came to *London* to the King: upon this the

The wo of young Council.

Guns first invented.

Oppression of the ground of civil war.

King

King called a Parliament suddenly, in which Parliament Sir Robert Tresilian chief Justice of England, and divers others, were convicted of Treason, and put to death, *An. 1388.*

The Lord chief Justice Tresilian, put to death for betraying the Law of England An. 1388. The Kings revenge upon London for refusing to lend him 1000.

Richard sent to the City of London, *Ann. 1392.* to borrow of them 1000. *li.* but they refusing, he called the Maior, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of London to a Council at Nottingham; and there appearing, the King Arrested and imprisoned them, and nulled all their liberties.

The Kings revenge upon the Earls.

Queen Anne dying, the King took Isabel the King of France's daughter to wife, and so made peace there. The King now grew high again, and put to cruel death the Earl of Arundel, and divers others, for dealing with him about his ill Government. This King shed much blood of the Nobility, and Bishops, besides others (which lay in the bosoms of many, and not forgot) though he carried it with a high hand. But the King going into Ireland, Henry Duke of Hereford and Lancaster, with others, who were out of the Land, came into Yorkshire, to whom went the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Westmerland, and many Lords; and gathering up an Army they laid siege to Bristol, where they took the

Lord

Lord *Treasurer*, and some others, and beheaded them. The King hearing of this, hasted out of *Ireland*, and landed in *Wales*; and more fully understanding the Dukes strength, took to the Castle of *Conway*, and desired a Treaty. The Duke of *Lancaster* met the King: but the issue was, the King was sent to the Tower to be tryed by Parliament, where he was deposed and murdered; or (as some write) the King resigned the Kingdom to *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* and *Hereford*, much confessing his mis-government, when he had ruled 22. years, 3. months

The just desert of a Tyrant.

An. 1400 and some daies, An. 1400.

Henry the fourth 1.
King of the
Line of
Lancaster.

Henry the 4. son of *John* of Gaunt Duke of *Lancaster*, was now elected and crowned King of *England*. He was descended of *Edward* the 3. though not next in succession of blood: and here comes in the Line of *Lancaster*.

King Richard murdered.

King *Richard* quickly deposed, was sent to *Pomfret* Castle, and (as some write) there quickly murdered. King *Richard* had yet a great party of Nobility, and others that still appeared for him, when he was deposed; and many conspiracies there were against *Henry*, to have killed or poyson'd him. Indeed King *Henry* cut them off apace; but it's probable,

bable, these were the death of *Richard*. *Henry* put men to death for words. About this time the Welch on one part, and the Scots in the North, did wast greatly. In the 3. year of *Henry*, *Henry Percie* son to the Earl of *Northumber-* *The crown land, Thomas Percie* Earl of *Worcester*, of Eng-land, hath with a great part of the Barons and Commons, fought a great battel against King *Henry*. In this battel at *Shrewsbury* many fell on both parts; but there Sir *Thomas Percie* was taken prisoner, and after beheaded. It was a sad time with *England*, by frequent Mutinies amongst them, and great judgements of Plague and Earthquakes upon them. And when *Henry* had sat upon the royal Throne 13. years, 6. moneths and odd daies, he died the 20. of *March*, An. 1414.

An. 1414

Henry the 5. now bare the Crown. Yet *Henry* the Earl of *Cambridge*, Sir *Thomas Grey*, 5. with others, conspired his death: but being discovered, he took off their heads.

The King prepared a great Army, and with a Fleet of 1000. sail of Ships, he past *A Fleet of* to *Normandy*, and got great Victories. 1000 Ships. After this, *Henry* was made Regent of *France*, and then married *Katherine* the Kings daughter. *Katherine* bare *Henry* the Kings son; but *Henry* died himself in
K *France*,

France, the last day of *August*, *Anno* 1423. when he had reigned 9. years, 5.

An. 1432 moneths and odd daies.

Henry the
6.

Henry, son to *Henry* the 5. succeeded his father, and was crowned at 8. months old. In his Infancy, the Government of the Nation was committed to the Duke of *Glocester*, the guard of his person to the Duke of *Excester*, and the guidance of *France* to the Duke of *Bedford*. In this year *Charles* King of *France* died, and the Kingdom descended to *Henry* the 6. and so the most of the Nobility delivered the possession thereof to the Duke of *Bedford* for the Kings use.

Hen. the 6.
crowned K.
of France
in Paris.

After, in *An. 1432*. *Henry* was crowned King of *France* in *Paris*, and so returned to *England*: Yet to make all sure, he took to wife *Margret* the Kings daughter of *Cicily*, *An. 1445*.

Old Court-
Policy.

But this glorious rising Sun soon declined. After the death of the Duke of *Bedford* in *France*, *France* fell off, & the Dukedom of *Normanday* lost. And here at home the Duke of *Glocester*, by order of Parliament, was Arrest; upon which in sorrow he soon died. Also the Duke of *Suffolk* was banished; but as he was passing the Sea, a Ship of war met him, and there they beheaded him, and cast his body

body into the Sea. These things brought
 discontents and mutinies: at which time
 came up to *London* the Commons of
Kent, who made fearful slaughters by
 fire and sword. After this, the Duke of
Tork began commotions, and the Barons
 were divided. The King, the Duke of
Buckingham, the Duke of *Somerset*, the
 Earles of *Pembrook*, *Northumberland*,
Devonshire, *Stafford*, *Dorset*, and *Wilt-*
shire, with many Barons, marched to St.
Albans; and in the Town of St. *Al-*
banes, in *Peters* street, was a fierce and
 cruel battel fought, where on the Kings
 side were slain the Duke of *Somerset*, the
 Lord *Clifford*, and many others, and the
 King taken: whom the Duke of *Tork*,
 the Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*
 brought to *London*, and in a Parliament
 the Duke of *Tork* was made Protector,
 the Earl of *Salisbury* Chancellour, and
 the Earl of *Warwick* Captain of *Calice*.
 But by the Queens interest, the Duke of
Tork was dismiss the Protectorship.
 These evil sparks for a time were con-
 cealed, and a feigned agreement seemed
 to be amongst them. But about a year
 after, the Duke of *Tork* and his party ap-
 peared again, with a puissant Army in
 the field, and gave the King battel at

The battel
 at St. Al-
 banes be-
 tween the
 King and
 Duke of
 York.

Printing
 was brought
 into Eng-
 land.

The battel
 at North-
 ampton be-
 tween the
 K. & Duke
 of York.

A battel between the Barons in Wales.

Northampton, where his Army was routed, and the King taken prisoner in the field. The Duke of *York* now claimed the Crown, and by Parliament he was proclaimed heir apparent. But the Queen gathered up a company of Northern men, who neer *Wakefield* in a sharp fight kill'd the Duke of *York* and his son *Edmund*. Also the Queen routed the Earl of *Warwick*, and the Duke of *Norfolk* neer *St. Albanes*, and delivered King *Henry* her husband. The Earl of *Warwick* fled into *Wales* to the Earl of *March*, who had in a battel put to flight the Earl of *Pembrook* and *Wiltshire*; and with the Earl of *Warwick* went most of the South Country people. Upon these Earls joyning, they marched towards *London*; and the King having intelligence of it, drew away towards the North, and went to *York*. But the Earls marched on to *London*, where they were joyfully entertained; and the 4. day of *March*, *Edward* Earl of *March* was proclaimed King of *England*. And thus *Henry* the 6. lost the Crown, when he had reigned 38. years, 6. months and

An. 1462 odd daies, An. 1462.

Edw the 4. *Edward* Earl of *March* (called *Edward* the 4.) was son to *Richard* Duke of *York*,
 first K. of the line of *York*

York, descending from the fourth son of *Edward* the 3. and so brought in the house of *York* to the Crown. When *Edward* had adorned his Temples with the Crown, he now endeavoured to keep it on his head, and presently drew his Army towards King *Henry* at *York*. Neer *Todcaster* a bloody battel was fought, where many Nobles fell, and in all were slain 35711. persons. But *Edward* had the field. Upon this fearful rout, the Duke of *Exceter*, the Duke of *Somerset*, with many others, fled to the King at *York*; and then King *Henry*, his Queen, and their party left *York*, and fled to *Scotland*.

*The bloody
battel of
Todcaster.*

Yet after this, King *Henry* came into *England* to venture the hazard of another fight, and was again routed at the battel of *Hexam*, where many Nobles were slain, but King *Henry* escaped with life: yet he and some others lived in Woods and Caves unknown about a year. Now King *Edward* was quiet, he took to wife the Widow to Sir *John Grey*. In the 5. year of *Edward*, King *Henry* was taken neer *York*, and carried prisoner to the Tower of *London*. But now the Duke of *Clarence* raised an Army in the North against King *Edward*

*In the battel
of Hexam
King Hen-
ry was the
fourth time
overcame.*

his brother, and to him fell in the Earl of *Warwick*; which brought great trouble to the Nation. King *Edward* hearing this, left his Army at *Nottingham*, and fled into *Flanders*. The Duke of *Clarence*

King Henry
the 6 the 2.
time crown-
ed King of
England.

The battel
of Tewks-
bury.

Murder up-
on murder.

followed the King to *London*, where they set King *Henry* again at liberty after 9. years imprisonment, and newly elected and crowned him King. But soon after, King *Edward* returned again to *England*, with some Souldiers; and then the Duke of *Clarence* his brother turned to him, and so greatly increased the Kings strength, that he came to *London*, and took King *Henry* prisoner, and then followed the Earl of *Warwick*, whom he also overcame and slew, with his brother the Marquess of *Mountacute*. When *Warwick* was down, the King pursued Queen *Margaret* wife to King *Henry*; and getting the Victory in a battel at *Tewksbury*, he took the Queen prisoner, with Prince *Edward* her son: And soon after, King *Henry* was murdered in the Tower. And after him the Duke of *Clarence* was murdered in the Tower: a sad, but just reward of a turn-coat. To all other the bloud and Tyranny mention'd of this Usurper, sad is the story recorded of Mr. *Burdet* of *Arrom*. The King hunting

hunting in his Park with others, kill'd one white Deer, of which he set some esteem; and for Mr. *Burdets* saying, I would the Horns of the Buck was in the belly of him that shewed him the King, the said Mr. *Burdet* was accused, and condemned, and executed for a Traytor, ^{Deep severity.} and so lost both life and estate. Indeed his words (being a curse) were sinful; But yet a small offence to the King, to have so sharp a censure: But not long after, the Lord shot the Dart of death at him, summoning of him to appear before Divine Justice, the 9. of April, An. 1484. An. 1484 when he had reigned 22. years, 1 month and odd days.

Edward the 5. about the age of 13. years, was to succeed his father *Edward* the 4. But about 3. months after his fathers death, his Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, caused him to be secretly murdered, & conveyed away, that it was not known where he was buried; and so set up himself, An. 1484. *Richard* the 3. ^{Edw. the 5. murdered.} ^{Richard the 3.} brother to *Edward* the 4. to get the Crown, murdered Prince *Edward*, and *Richard* Duke of *York*, his brothers sons, ^{This Tyrant entered by blind, and ended in blood.} in the Tower, with *George* Duke of *Clarence* his own brother; also *Henry* Duke of *Buckingham*, *Hastings*, *Rivers*, *Vang-*

han, Grey, and very many others, and his own wife Anne, that so he might make way to marry his Couzen Elizabeth. Yet this wicked Tyrant raged but a short time. For Henry Earl of Richmond the heir apparent, came out of France, with the Earl of Pembroke his Uncle, the Earl of Oxford, & many others, to whom some of the Nobility joyned in England, who gave battel to Richard, the 22. of August, neer Bosworth, where Richard was slain, when he had born his usurped Crown 3. years, and 2. months, Ann.

An. 1486 1486.

Henry the
7. united the
houses of
Lancaster
and York.

England
was yet a
free people.

Henry the 7. who was heir to the house of Lancaster, when he came to the Crown, married Elizabeth the daughter of Edward the 4. (whom Richard intended to have taken) and so united the houses of Lancaster and York. Henry had also a strain of the British Race, and of the French blood. In this Kings time were great Tumults & Taxes; and Taxes brought Tumults, and the shedding of much blood. And when Taxes were not willingly paid, the King craved or begged benevolence, or something of their own good will. Divers rebellions there were, some from without, and some within the Nation; and it's noted that

Lam-

Lambert was a chief rebel in these times. The Scots also made inroads into the North parts: But to quiet them, the King gave his eldest daughter in Marriage to the King of *Scots*. When *Henry* had reigned 23. years, and 8. months, he died, *An. 1510.*

A marriage with Scotland to make peace.

An. 1510

Henry the 8. succeeded his father *Henry* the 7. He enjoyed the Crown in 8.

Henry the

much quiet by union of the Families, for which there had been fought 17. pitched

battles, in which were slain 8. Kings, 40.

Kingly Sovereignty hath spilt abundance of blood in England.

Dukes, Marquesses and Earls, besides

Barons, Knights and Gentlemen, and about 200000. common people. This

King married his brother *Arthur's* widow, which *Arthur* died before his father.

King Henry's first wife.

And so *Henry* began: he was for

Religion a Roman Catholike, and in his

zeal writ against *Luther*, for which great

act his father the Pope gave him the

Defender of the Faith, a title given by the Pope

Title of Defender of the Faith, which

the Kings and Queens held to the last:

Yet when *Henry* the 8. grew great, he

to the Kings of England King Henry the 8.

cast off the Popes Supremacy over Eng-

land, and judged himself fit enough to

be head in Church and State. The King

cast off the Popes Supremacy, and took the Government of State and

going to War in *France*, *James* King of

Scots came with a great Army into Eng-

land, but in a bloody battle was repul-

sed. Church.

sed. About this time *Mary* the Kings
 sister was contracted to *Lewis* the 12.
 King of *France*, but was before promited
 to the King of *Castile*. Yet after, *Charles*
 Duke of *Suffolk* wedded the Lady, Anno
 1516. About Ann. 1533. King *Henry*
 put off *Katherine*, and married *Anne Bul-*
lin, and she was proclaimed Queen.
 Upon this divorce many were discontented,
 but the King sent out an Oath to be
 taken by all people, especially to the
 Priests, to swear fidelity to the King,
 Queen *Anne*, and their heirs. But the
 Lord Chancellour, some Bishops, and
 many others, for refusing this ungodly
 oath, were committed to the Tower, and
 other prisons. But to the rest of this
 Kings sins, when he had cast off the Popes
 Supremacy, he became Pope of *England*,
 and was made head of the Church of
England, having full authority over the
 same: And withal, took the first fruits
 and tenths, An. 1535. In the next year,
 the 2. of *May*, Queen *Anne* was com-
 mitted to the Tower, and there behead-
 ed. Also the Queens brother, with 18.
 of the Kings Privy Chamber were put to
 death the 17. of *May*; and the 20. of
May, the King married Lady *Jane Sey-*
mor. The 12. of *October* 1537. Queen
Jane

King Hen-
ry's 2. wife.

High Tyrar-
ny, to inslave
mens Con-
sciences to a
wicked
mans lusts.

Horrid
Blasphemy,
to usurpe the
dignity of
Christ.
Tenths and
first fruits
taken by the
King.

King Hen-
ry's 3. wife.

Jane brought forth Prince *Edward*, and *Prince Ed-*
lost her life the 14. day. The 3. of *Ja-*ward born.
uary 1539. the King married *Anne* of *King Hen.*
Cleve. *Thomas Cromwel* Secretary to 4. wife.

the King was a rising Favourite, and pro-
moted to places of trust and honour a-
bove any in his time, beginning about
An. 1536. and *An.* 1540. he was be- *Great*
headed at Tower-hill, and the new *changes.*

Queen *Anne* of *Cleve* divorced. The
King had another wife in good readi-
ness, if not already married: for the 8. of
August following, the Lady *Katherine*
Howard appeared openly as Queen. But *King Hen.*
he made as speedy dispatch with her; for *5. wife.*

the 13. of *February* following, she was
beheaded in the Tower: yet after the *Queen Ka-*
King had cut off that *Katherine*, the 12. *therine be-*
of *July* following, the King married the *headed.*

Lady *Katherine Parr*, late wife to the *King Hen.*
Lord *Latimer*, 1543. and the 35. year *6. wife.*
of the Kings reign.

All this Kings time
were mutinies, heading, hanging, and a-
bundance of bloud-shed continually, of *A sad time*
all sorts, Nobles, Bishops, Priests, and *of bloud in*
people: He cut down all that stood in *England.*
his way, who answered not his desires.

Thus this King spent 37. years, 9. months
and odd days, *An.* 1548.

Edward the 6. succeeded his father *An.* 1548
Henry *Edw. the 6.*

The first reformation from gross Popery in England.

The Protector beheaded.

An. 1554

Lady Jane Clifford was proclaimed Queen. Queen Mary.

The Hierarchy of Rome restored in England.

Lady Jane beheaded. D. of Suffolk, &c.

A bloody persecution.

Henry the 8. and was crowned at *9.* years of age. In the *2.* year of his reign, he did so much towards reformation, that the Church-service was turned into English. In the Kings Minority, the Duke of *Somerset* was made Lieutenant Protector, but not long after was committed to the Tower, and after was beheaded at Tower-hill. King *Edward* about *16.* years of age fell sick, and died, when he had reigned *6.* years, *5.* months and odd daies, *An. 1554.*

After the death of *Edward*, *Lady Jane*, wife to the Lord *Clifford*, fourth son to the Duke of *Northumberland*, was proclaimed Queen, as given to her by *Edward* the *6.* But *Lady Mary*, eldest daughter to King *Henry*, had the grater party, and so came to the Crown. She soon restored the Pope, Cardinal, &c. to his former Supremacy over *England*, and dashed the reformation begun, and appointed the Church-service again in Latine. To make sure, Queen *Mary* beheaded the *Lady Jane Clifford*, the Duke of *Suffolk*, the Lord *Clifford* and others, to take them off from laying claim to the Crown. Yet she did not sit quiet in the Throne. But to compleat her sin, she drunk deep of the blood of the Saints

Saints, and sent many multitudes to heaven in fiery chariots. The Queen married *Philip Prince of Spain*: Yet the Lord shut up her womb, that she had no child; and cut her off, when she had ragged over the Saints in this Nation 5. years, 4. months and odd daies, Anno 1559.

An. 1559

Elizabeth sister to Queen *Mary*, now came to the Crown: she again rejected the Pope; and did something towards Reformation of Religion. She had great honour in the hearts of the people, and was a terror to forain Nations, and reigned 45. years, An. 1604.

Queen Elizabeth.
Elizabeth restored the Reformation of Edw. the 6.

An. 1604

After Queen *Elizabeth*, *James King of Scots*, descended from *Margaret* daughter to *Henry the 7.* came to the Crown of *England*. He was a man of much learning, and writ divers Books. But his practice answered not his light and professions. How he passed over the death of his son Prince *Henry*, was observed by many; and how the Lord reached him at last, many have said more then I will write. King *James* sawyed the Scepter of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* 22. years, 3. days, An. 1626.

James King of Scotland

An. 1626

Charles succeeded his father *James*. Contrary to the counsel once given by King

Charles 2.
King of the Scottish race.

King *James* to *Heary* his son, *Charles* did marry with *Hennerietta Maria* of *France* a Papist, and gave her

A woful wedding to England.

the liberty of her Religion by Articles of Marriage. By her interest, Popery was advanced through corrupt Bishops, and the true worship of God was little known in *England*: what the life of *Charles* was, is yet fresh in the memory of most alive at this day. He set all the three Nations on a fire, that yet is not quenched, nor is like to be. In *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, the sword hath spilt the blood of many thousands; and as he was worthy, the Lord gave him blood to drink, who was beheaded at *White-hall Westminster*, *January 30. An. 1649.* when he had born the Crown 24. years, 10. months and 7. days.

King Char. beheaded.
An. 1649

Thus, as in a Map, I have represented some remarkable passages in the rise and succession of Kings, from *Saul* to our present Age. If this little be laid up in the minds of men, by this taste you may judge much of all their Lives, and Reigns that is veiled under the Curtain. To my best skill, I have only run down sacred and prophane History, and have taken the relations of others, and written their Stories. But if so much wickedness

ness came to light, what was done in the dark, that is open to the all-seeing eye of Heaven? Surely a woful sad burden have this sort of men (I may well say, Monsters) been to all People and Nations where-ever they were. And that the Dragon, the Beast, and all their limbs, shall be utterly destroyed by Jesus Christ, who is King of Kings, I question not: I am perswaded the work is now upon the wheel; and as Jesus Christ is embraced, here will appear more and more, *Note.* to clear up to the Saints another way of governing his people, then yet we see. There is nothing hinders, but our unworthiness. But if I may discover what I see yet afar off, I conceive the Governours call'd and set up by Jesus Christ, shall be like Jesus Christ himself, humble, self-denying Saints, such as shall set up a publike, and not a self-interest. Such as shall ease burdens, and not oppress. Such as shall deliver the poor, and not feed upon them. Such as shall guide the people by the rule of Gods sacred word, and not make lust and self-will their law, and force it by a long Sword. For certain, if the Lord did not leave *A caution for Kings.* wise-men to themselves, they could not but easily reade their own ruine by multiplied

I Cor. 10.
11.

Isa. 2. 2, 3,
&c.

Dan. 2. 44.
and 7. 26,
27.

Isa. 32. 1.
Aet. 17. 31.

multiplied examples in all times : God is the same yesterday, to day and for ever : And in the same way that God did manifest his righteousness and justice under the sacred Scriptures, the same hath been the Lords providences and dispensations in the world, ever since the Scriptures were written; and as the Apostle expresseth it, These things were written for our examples, upon whom the ends of the world are come. I may say, sin was the rise of Monarchy, sin hath been the strength of Monarchy : and Monarchy hath been the punishment of sin, ever since it was. Therefore when the sin of Kings grew high, the Lord stirred up some to punish & pull down these Kings, by the shedding of much blood, and exhausting of treasure. But when such had got into the Kings State, they did the same that the King did before them ; & when their sin again was full, the Lord raised up others to destroy them and their Families. And this is the track of times. But when Jesus Christ is truly received, there shall be an end of this proud, oppressing sort of men; the Saints shall rule, & then judgement and righteousness shall run down like mighty streams. Now for the accomplishment of these blessed promises, wait and pray, till Christ say, It's done. *Am*



AN
EPI TOM Y
O F
PAPACY.



That there was a Gospel Church in the City of *Rome* Rom 1. 7 in the times of the Apostles, is clear by Divine authority:

And that this Church of Christ had ordinary Church Officers, Bishops, and Deacons, I think there is no question. But the better to discover the *Roman* Antichrist, two things have been in debate amongst the godly.

1 Whether the first Bishops of the Churches of Christ, had, and did exercise (by power given from Jesus Christ) a Lordly and Sovereign Jurisdiction over the Saints in their particular Churches?

2 Whether the power of one Bishop
L or

or Pastor, by the institution of Jesus Christ, did extend to divers Churches? The judgements of many learned men are published to the World, upon these needful questions; yet I desire to assert my thoughts in this place.

*The power
of Bishops
or Pastors.*

First, That ordinary Church Officers ought not, nay may not, put out a Lordly Sovereign power over the Church, or Brethren, is plain to all that will read it, *1 Pet. 5. 2, 3.*

Secondly, That ordinary Church-Officers, have not any power or charge given them over diverse Churches, is plain from Scripture and Reason. When *Paul* called the Bishops together, and spake to them all present, yet he presses every one to take care of his own particular Flock, *Acts 20. 28.* If any through prejudice should seek other glosses to put upon this text, to hold their own opinions, they let goe natural reason, and deal worse with Christian souls, than they are willing to doe by their flocks of Sheep. Certainly a Shepherd that takes charge of divers flocks in several places, is very like to Rot them all. But my business is to gather an Epitomy of the Papacy, that the rise and growth of this proud
scarlet-

Note.

scarlet-Whore (who rides the *Roman Empire*) may bee yet more perfectly discovered, and that the Antichrist of *Rome* may appear to bee the very Whore of *Babylon*, shadowed out in Types and Figures unto *John* in his *Revelations*.

The Gospel was no sooner preached by the Apostles, but Satan had some ministers ready to pervert the truth of it, and turn away Disciples. The Apostle *Paul* not only describes, but discovered the working of Antichrist in his time; *Paul* said then, the Mystery of iniquity doth already work, *2 Thes.* 2.7. that is, in that very age, pride, end usurpation of false teachers, corruption of Doctrine and Discipline, grew fast on, and many were drawn off from the simplicity of the Gospel, to Idolatrous and Superstitious practices, through ignorance and blind devotion.

It cannot be denied, but that the first Bishops of the Church of Christ in *Rome*, were many of them sound in the faith, and sealed the truth of the Gospel with their blood in Martyrdom, yet in those times Heresies, and Sects in Religion grew fast, and

after more and more. I shall pass in silence all the first Bishops, and begin with *Elutherius* the twelfth Bishop of *Rome*.

Elutherius
the 12 Bi-
shop of
Rome, and
dyed, Anno
191.
Euseb.

England
received the
Christian
Faith.

Elutherius was chosen Bishop of the Church at *Rome*, in the fifteenth year of *Antonius Verus* the Emperour, Anno 178. and governed that Church thirteen years; untill this time the same Doctrin, and Order in the Church which was left by the Apostles, was observed in the Church of *Rome*. In his time *England* received the Christian Faith, and when *Lucius* the British King sent to *Rome* (as a famous Christian Church) and desired *Elutherius* to send them the *Roman Lawes*, the good Bishop (not dreaming then of a Supremacy) modestly refused it, and referring of the Christians to the Books of the Old and New Testament, to gather out Lawes from thence, urged this reason; The *Roman Lawes*, and the Emperours Lawes we may ever reprove, but the Law of God we may not --- out of them take yee a Law, and by that Law rule your Realm of *Britain*. At this time there was a Sect followed *Marcus*, who denied the real suffering of Christ, and that there

was no resurrection of the Flesh, and therefore lived in Adultery.

Victor succeeded *Elutherius*; In his time there fell a great difference between the Eastern and Western Churches about the time of *Easter*, or the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Some observed it upon the fourteenth day of the Moon, after the Jewish Passover, some upon the Sunday following. Upon this contention many Synods of Bishops were called in all parts; and so *Victor* called a Synod at *Rome*, where he himself sat President. In this Synod at *Rome*, *Victor* took upon him to Excommunicate the Churches in *Asia*, because they conformed not to the practice of the Western Churches; But this insolent attempt of *Victor* was stoutly opposed, and *Victor* overcome. Soon after this *Victor* dyed, when hee had governed twelve years, Anno 193.

Victor the
13 Bishop.
The difference about
Easter.
Euseb.
Murnie.

Antichrist
appears.

At this time sprung the Heresie of *Artemus*, the Disciple of *Theodotus* a Tanner, who denied the Divinity of Christ.

Zephyrinus was the next Bishop of *Rome*, and governed eighteen years, Anno 221. In his time was *Neotus*, who denied the Trinity of the Deity:

Euseb.
nus the 14
Bishop.
Anno 221.
Euseb.

He called himself *Moses*. There were also the Sect, *Melchisedechiani*, who held *Melchisedech* to bee greater than Christ. Some taught also, that the Soul dyed with the Body, yet rose again at the general resurrection.

Calistus
the 15 Bi-
shop.

Anno 216
Urban the
16.

Anno 234
Pontanus
the 17.

Anno 240
Anterus
the 18. Bish.

Euseb.

A lying
Wonder.

Calistus now took the Chair, and continued five years, and dyed, Anno 226.

Urbanus followed *Calistus*, and governed eight years, Anno 234.

Pontanus succeeded *Urban*, and continued six years, Anno 240.

Anterus came next to the place. It is Historied, that when the Church was met upon the death of *Pontanus*, for a new Election, a Dove settled upon the head of *Anterus*, and so the multitude cried out, *Anterus* is worthy of the Bishoprick. I repeat this as a Popish relation, yet possibly this might be one of Antichrists Miracles to deceive, which after were more frequent: But however *Anterus* entred, he held his honour but one Month, and gave way to *Fabian*.

Fabian the
19 Bish.

Anno 254

Fabian was Bishop of *Rome*, and dyed a Martyr in the seventh Persecution, raised by the Emperour *Decius*, Anno 254.

Cornelius followed *Fabian*, and ruled three years, Anno 257.

Cornelius the 20.
257.
Lucius, the
21 Bish.
Euseb.

Lucius followed *Cornelius*, and kept the Sea not full eight months. About this time was *Novatus*, who called the Sect following him *Puritans*. He refused to receive into their Fellowship again those that fell, though they shewed their repentance. He also denied second Marriages.

Stephen was chosen next Bishop of *Rome*, and ruled two years, Anno 260. In his time it was much controverted, whether Hereticks converted, or persons baptized by Hereticks, should be again baptized.

Stephen the
22 Bish.
Anno 260
Euseb.

Also in *Stephens* Government, some Bishops deposed in *Spain* and *Africk*, fled to *Rome*, and sought to be restored by the authority of *Stephen*. It seems *Stephen* was willing to close with such an opportunity, or else in a brotherly way; the Bishop of *Rome* writ to the Bishops of *Spain* and *Africk*, to receive again those Bishops deposed, & the Bishops of *Rome* made other use of it in after times. But whether *Stephen* writ to command, or desire, yet the Bishops to whom *Stephen* did write, returned answer, That the offenders

Mystery of
iniquity.
The begin-
ning of
Romes Su-
premacie.

running to *Rome*, could not have those just Censures past upon them, reversed, &c.

Xystus
the 23 *Bi-*
shop.

Anno 271
Euseb.

Xystus came next in place, and governed eleven years, Anno 271.

About this time the Heresie of *Novatus* was revived, and some Bishops corrupted with it.

Dionysius governed nine years, and died, Anno 280.

In this time were the Sect *Origeniani*: These denied Marriage, yet lived worse than Beasts, using vile ways to keep Women from conceiving with childe.

Felix the
25.

Anno 285
Eutychianus the 26
Bish.

Caius the
27 *Bishop.*

Anno 300
Euseb.

Felix had the next turn, and ruled five years, Anno 285.

Eutychianus followed *Felix*, yet governed but ten Months.

Caius then had the rule of the Roman Church, and continued fifteen years, Anno 300.

At this time the Heresie of the *Origeniani* was broached afresh by *Adamantium* a Priest in *Alexandria*, and much increased. These held there was no Resurrection; that Christ and the Holy Ghost were only Creatures; that the Souls of men were first in Heaven, and came down into bodies, &c.

Mar-

Marcellinus followed *Catus*, who in the Persecution under *Dioclesian*, denied Christ to save himself; but soon after he sorely repented his great sin, and under the same Emperour dyed a Martyr for Christ. Historians agree not about the time of this Bishops Government, but it is said to bee five years, *Anno 305*.

Marcellus
the 28 Bi-
shop.

Sleidon,
Anno 305

Though this was a sad time of persecution, yet then sprang the Heretick *Manes*, of whom came the *Maniches*. This Heretick *Manes* cald himself Christ, and chose twelve Disciples.

Socrates.

Eusebius followed *Marcellus*, and governed one year and seven months, *Anno 307*
Anno 307.

Miltiades next had the Ecclesiastical Chair; he was Bishop of *Rome* when *Constantine* the Great was Emperour, as appears by a Letter written from *Constantine* unto *Miltiades*, about the beginning of *Constantines* reign; untill this time the Bishops of *Rome* were poor and low in the world: But as *Constantine* affected Religion, and greatly tendred the growth of it, so he gave revenues unto Christian Churches, and especially to that of *Rome*,

Miltiades
the 30
Bish.

Euseb.

Rome. I find no Chronologers setting down the time of *Miltiades* Government, but by computation, I judge hee continued six years, and dyed in the fourth year of *Constantines* reign,

Anno 313

Anno 313.

Sylvester
the 31 Bi-
shop.

Sylvester succeeded *Miltiades*, in the Church of *Rome*, in the time of *Constantine* the Great.

In the time of *Sylvester*, *Arias*, or *Arrias*, born in *Lybia*, a Priest in *Alexandria*, made great opposition against the Bishop of *Alexandria*, and bestirred himself to get Disciples; his Heresie he held was, *That the Son of God had a beginning of Essence, &c.* This grew, and spread much, and brought great trouble to the Churches; whereupon *Constantine* summoned a general Council at *Nice*: some say, Anno 325. some say, 336. some 328, &c. But in that Synod there was gathered together the chief Ministers of God, of all the Churches of *Europe*, *Africk*, and *Asia*, also *Syrians*, *Cilicians*, &c. there were present also many of the Laity. In this Council *Arrias* was condemned, and the Creed ratified. *Sylvester* continued his government twenty years, and dyed, anno 333.

The first
Council of
Nice.
Euseb.
Sleidan.
Socrates.

Anno 333

Mark

Mark was Bishop of *Rome* after *Syl-* *Mark the*
vester eight months. *32.*

Julius followed *Mark*, and Governed fifteen years, Anno 348. Heresies did now spread much, especially the *Arian* Heresie; whereupon the Sons of *Constantine*, by consent, called the general Council of *Sardis*. This Council was summoned in the eleventh year after the death of *Constantine*, and from the going forth of the Proclamation to the meeting of the Synod, *The gene-*
 was one year and six months. There *ral Council*
 met three hundred Bishops and Bre- *of Sardis.*
 thren of the West, and but seventy six *Anno 350*
 of the East. The occasion of this *Sleidan.*
 Council was in behalf of *Paulus*, Bi- *Socrates.*
 shop of *Constantinople*, and *Athanasius*
 Bishop of *Alexandria*. These were de-
 prived of their bishopricks by the *Ar-*
rians, and because these two Bishops
 were admitted to sit in the Council,
 many of the Eastern Bishops rose and
 departed the Synod; yet in that Coun-
 cil the *Nicen* Creed was confirmed,
Paulus and *Athanasius* restored, and
 their accusers deposed.

It is said, *Julius* Bishop of *Rome* wri- *Mystery of*
 ting to the Eastern Bishops, bla- *Iniquity.*
 med them for depriving *Paulus* and
Atha-

The first
open appear-
ing of An-
tichrist.

Socrates.
Council of
Antioch.
Anno 336

Scidan:

Liberius,
the 34.
Anno 366

The origi-
nal of E-
piscopal
Jurisdic-
tion.

Athanasius, in assuming that power to them that was committed to the Bishop of *Rome* by Divine command. This was like Antichrist himself, and the Popish Proctors have made great use of this, to plead it for a sufficient proof of the Popes Supremacy. But this attempt of *Julius* was condemned in the Council of *Antioch*, about Anno 336.

About this time also Monastical life began, and many idle Fopperies, Marriage was forbid, strange Garments brought up, the eating of Flesh forbid, and many perswaded to leave their Possessions.

Liberius was chosen next Bishop of *Rome*. Some Historians say well of him, some say ill, but it appears hee continued seventeen years, Anno 366.

By this time Supremacy had got some footing, in this manner, as the Christian Churches multiplied, Sects and Seditions grew fast, and to prevent these, the Churches near *Rome*, and other eminent Cities, were made Provinces, and consociated for Order and Government; upon this account the Bishop of *Rome* (with others) became

came Metropolitan, and chief Bishop in the Province, and called Synods. After in a Council at *Antioch* it was *Sleidan.* ordered, That if in matters of importance the Bishops accord not, that then the Metropolitan should call some Bishops of the next Province to judge, and give definitive sentence.

Damasus followed *Liberius*, but got *Damasus* the Chair with great difficulty; the *the 35 Bi-* Sea of *Rome* was now greatly increased *shop.* in wealth and pomp, and so became a Bait to ambitious spirits, and the dignity hardly obtained. In the vacancy of the Sea, *Ursinus* a Deacon of the Church *Strife a-* made a strong Party against *Damasus*, *bout electi-* and the Faction was so great at the *on of the* Election, that the House of Prayer floated with blood, where there were left *Bishop.* one hundred thirty seven dead bodies. *Mystery of Iniquity.*

The pride and Usurpation of the *The Bishops* *Roman* Bishops doth plainly appear, by *began to u-* the several Lawes made by the Emperours to restrain them; it is very manifest by the Epistles of *Damasus*, that *sup power* he claimed a Supremacy in the Sea of *in Civil af-* *fairs.* *Rome*, in Ecclesiastical affairs: but it seems the Bishops were ambitious also of the Civil Sword, yet by the Emperours

The Myſte-
ry of In-
guiry.

rours they were forbid to hear and de-
termine offences between Perſon and
Perſon, except in matters of Reli-
gion.

The peoples
liberty to
chufe their
Paſtor firſt
denied.

Until this time the People had the
Election of Biſhops or Paſtors, but this
great priviledge was taken from them
by a Council held at *Laodicea*; alſo
that Leſſons ſhould bee read between
certain *Pſalmes*, that the Goſpel ſhould
bee read, and other Scriptures, upon
the Sunday, &c. Here abominable
Superſtitious and Corruptions thron-
ged faſt in, which I forbear to men-
tion.

Socrates,

Now were the Sect of the *Dimerita*;
who denied that Chriſt had a Soul, &c.
Alſo the *Maſſiliani*, a ſort of idle
Monks; theſe ſaid, The Body of
Chriſt in the Sacrament did neither
good nor harm, &c. Theſe were alſo,
call *Euchite*, &c.

Anno 384
Sericius
the 36 Bi-
ſhop.

It is ſaid, that *Damaſus* kept the E-
piſcopal Chair eighteen years, and dy-
ed, Anno 384.

Sericus ſucceeded *Damaſus*; Hee is
ſaid to be the firſt that forbid the Mar-
riage of Prieſts; now the name of
Prieſt grew into faſhion, and was the
ordinary ſtile of all common or inferi-
our

our Bishops. *Sericus* governed fifteen years, Anno 399.

Anno 399

In this age were the Heresie of *Proclianites*, who denied that Christ came in the Flesh, also the *Patriciani*, who say that God made not mans flesh, but the Devil; and therefore Murder themselves and others, to be out of the flesh.

Anastatius was chosen next Bishop of Rome, and continued but three years, Anno 402.

Anastatius
the 37 Bi-
shop.

Innocentius next entred the stage of the Roman Sea, and acted the part of Antichrist himself. *Damasus* in an Epistle to the Bishop of *Mauritania*, stiled the Sea of Rome, the Firmament of all Bishops, the Top of all Churches; and *Sericus* in an Epistle to the Bishop of *Arragon*, said, It was not lawful for any Priest of the Lord to bee ignorant of the Decrees of the Sea Apostolick. And, *Innocent* would not so wrong *Peters* Chair as to let any Papal Dignity fall in him, and therefore claimed Authoritative Censures in all greater matters, to be only in the Apostolick Sea. This *Innocent* begged what would not bee granted for fifteen years, and ceased, Anno 417.

Anno 402
Innocent
the 38 Bi-
shop.

Socrates.

Zosimus

Zosimus
the 39 Bish-
shop.
Socrates.

The sixth
Council of
Carthage.

Zosimus was the Successor of *Inno-*
cent, and strongly followed his Plea
for Supremacy; He supposed, having
had three Predecessors before him that
had begged hard for Supremacy, hee
might well require it. In the first year
of his Government was held the sixth
Council of *Carthage*, where were as-
sembled two hundred twenty seven
Bishops; To this Council *Zosimus*
sent three Legats, requiring the Bi-
shops of *Africk* to appeal to the Sea
Apostolick. But *Zosimus* obtained it
not from the Council, and dyed in the
second year, *Anno 419*.

Boniface
the first, the
40 Bishop.
The first
Bishop that
exercised
Secular
power.

The Bishop
forged a
Lye to get
Supremacy,

Boniface the First succeeded *Zosi-*
mus; He was also the first Bishop of
Rome, that assumed and exercised
Kingly Authority over Secular peo-
ple, which he put out in banishing the
Novatians, and seizing their estates.
He pursued the claim of *Zosimus* in
the Council of *Carthage*, but obtained
it not; yet that I may the better dis-
cover the shamelesse impudence of the
Bishop, and the working of Antichrist
in this age, *Zosimus* pretended to the
Council, that this Supremacy was gi-
ven to the Sea of *Rome* by the Council
of *Nice*; but the Bishops knowing of
no

no such Canon past in that Council, sent Letters presently to the Bishops of *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, and *Antioch*, desiring them to send the Acts of the *Nicen* Council sealed up. In this interim *Zosimus* dyed, and *Boniface* came to the Sea; but the Council finding no such Canon in the *Nicene* Council, it was not granted, and so *Boniface* only pursued it, yet saw no end of it, and dyed in the third year of his Government, anno 422.

Anno 422

Cælestine was chosen next to the Episcopal Dignity; now the Bishops of *Rome* exalted themselves exceedingly, and affected great swelling Titles. *Cælestine* blushed not to take into protection such Bishops and Priests as were justly excommunicate, and banished for Heresie and Scandal, out of *Africk* and other Countries, and took up the names of Blasphemy that these flattering Parasites put upon him, the very Titles of God himself; yea and sent out his roaring Bulls, much threatening those Churches, if they did not again receive the banished Bishops. Whereupon St. *Augustine* writ a tart Letter to *Cælestine*, saying, wee are threatned with a *Posse comitatus*, and
M force

August.
261 Epist.

force of armes, to put the sentence of the Apostolick Sea into execution. Let not these things be so, I doe conjure thee by the bloud of Christ, and by the memory of the Apostle *Peter* (who warneth those that are set over Christian Assemblies, to be meek and humble) not to domineer with violence over your brethren. But *Cælestine* was above brotherly admonition, and beat on boldly through all opposition to establish Supremacy in the *Roman* Sea, yet after nine years deceased,

Anno 431 Anno 431.

The Council of Ephesus.

In this time *Nestorius* Bishop of *Constantinople* broached his Heresie against the union of the two Natures in Christ; *Cyril* now Bishop of *Alexandria* opposed this Heretick; but to determine the Controversie, the Emperours *Valentinian* and *Theodosius* the second of the East, called the General Council of *Ephesus*, Anno 431. in which Council, *Nestorius* was condemned and banished.

Sextus the
42 Bishop.
Socrates.

Sextus came next to the Sea of *Rome*, he was accused of several Crimes laid to his Charge before the Emperour *Valentinian*, and was put to purge himself in a Synod called at *Rome*. This Bishop

Bishop kept the Sea eight years, Anno Anno 439
439.

Leo the first had the next turn, and in his time hee mightily advanced the Supremacy of the Roman Sea. *Leo the first, the 43 Bishop.*

In the Government of Leo, a Provincial Council was called at Constantinople, about Eutiches an Abbot, who maintained the Heresie of Nestorius, in which Council Eutiches was condemned and degraded; yet by another Council of corrupt Bishops held at Ephesus, Eutiches was again restored. *The General Council of Chalcedon.* But after, there was a general Council called at Chalcedon, of six hundred and thirty Bishops, to re-examine the Case of Eutiches; in this Council the Heresie of Nestorius was again damned, and Dioscorus with other Bishops deprived, the thirteenth of Octob. Anno 453. Unto this Council Leo sent his Legates to accuse Dioscorus, and the main matter of his complaint against Dioscorus, was, that hee had rejected the Decrees of the Roman Church. In this Council also it was ordered, that no Clerk should bee admitted into two Churches. *Pluralities of Benefices forbid.*

By this time the Bishops of Rome had got some preheminences; and in

The first
title of
Pope given
to the Bi-
shop of
Rome,

this Council had the title of Pope. The Empire of *Rome* was now in great confusion, Enemies made invasions, and (to fulfill the Word of the Lord) *Leo* took his time to raise the Episcopal Throne, by the woeful distractions in the Civil State, the Emperour had little power, and all he could doe was to preserve himself. But now *Leo* took his opportunity to advance the Sea of *Rome*, and though hee could exercise but little Jurisdiction, yet he took upon him the Title of Pope of the *Roman* Catholick Church, and universal Bishop. Thus *Leo* continued one and twenty

Anno 460 years, Anno 460.

Hillary
the 44.

Hillary was Succesor to *Leo*, of whom I find little mentioned; he had the Government six years, Anno

Anno 466 466.

Simplicius
the 45 Bish.

Simplicius followed. *Hillary*; but now there arose much strife between the Church of *Rome*, and the Church of *Constantinople*, which should bee supream; but *Leo* Emperour of the East, gave the Supremacy to *Constantinople*, as being his royal City. *Simplicius* used his utmost endeavour to reverse the Edict of the Emperour, and dyed in pursute of desired Supremacy,

Evagri.

macy, when he had ruled fifteen years,
Anno 481.

Anno 481

Felix followed *Simplicius* in his Pa-
pal Dignity, and in his eager pursute
for Supremacy in the *Roman* Chair,
but left the Work undone, and de-
parted in his ninth year of Govern-
ment, Anno 490.

Felix the
46 *Bishop.*

Anno 490

Gelasius came next to the Chair, but
was a man of more modesty than ma-
ny that went before him: He neither
pleaded his Supremacy from the *Ni-*
cene Council, or the antient custom of
the Church, but held to the text, *Tu*
es Petrus. This goeth not (said *Gela-*
sius) by Synodal Decrees, but by the
very voyce of the Gospel. Therefore
hee spake it openly, that the Sea of
Rome might either absolve such as were
wrongfully condemned by any Coun-
cil, or condemn such as deserved it;
yet after (forgetting himself) hee
pleaded Synodal authority, saying,
The Canon hath so ordained it, that
all Churches ought to appeal to this
Sea, and not from it. Thus *Gelasius*
laboured subtilly to advance the *Ro-*
man Sea, yet held it but four years,

Gelasius
the 47 *Bish.*

Mystery of
Iniquity.

Gelasius in
Epist. ad
Dardanos.

Anno 494

Anastatius

the second

lasmus the 48.

Anno 494.

Anastatius the second followed *Ge-*

M 3

lasmus ; To all other evils in this man, he held the *Nestorian* Heresie, and favoured that Party, but was taken away by the hand of Gods Justice, when

Anno 496 he had governed two years, anno 496.

Symachus
the 49 Bish.
Two Popes
together.

Upon the death of *Anastatius*, *Symachus* was set up by one Party, and *Laurence* by another Party ; at this time, *Zeno* Emperour of the East, had sent *Theoderick* King of the *Ostrogotes* with an Army into *Italy*, who in two Battels overcame *Odoazer* King of *Rome*, and in the last slew him.

Sleidan.

Mystery of
Iniquity.

Theoderick now coming to *Rome*, complaint was made to him of the undue Election of *Symachus* to the See of *Rome*. To end this quarrel, *Theoderick* calls a Synod at *Rome* of the Bishops of *Italy*, who gave the Chair to *Symachus*, and banished *Laurence*. But after four years, the Party for *Laurence* brought him back again to *Rome*, and now the Faction grew from words to blowes, that much blood was spilt, and great mischief done. At this *Theoderick* was greatly offended, deposing of them both, and made *Peter* Bishop of *Altin* Bishop of *Rome*, in the fifteenth year of *Symachus*, anno 509.

Anno 509

Peter continued (as some think)

fix

six years, and dyed, *anno* 515.

Anno 515

Hormisdas was taken into the Pontifical Chair, and did much for the Papal interest. He made many Bishops his Vicars over the Western Provinces, which for honour sake was well accepted by such as looked for preeminence over others. *Hormisdas* Governed nine years, and dyed, *anno* 524.

Hormisdas the 51 Bishop.

Anno 524

John the first now took his turn; *Theoderick* sent Bishop *John* Ambassadour to the Emperour *Justine*, at *Constantinople*, who gave him great honour, and although hee was crowned before by the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, yet had *John* also to put on his Crown a second time. This extraordinary entertainment of *John* Bishop of *Rome*, with the Emperour, caused *Theoderick* to suspect some confederacy against him, so that when *John* returned, *Theoderick* clapt him up in Prison, and after there beheaded him, when hee had born his Honour two years and ten months, *anno* 527.

John the first the 52 Bishop.

Sleidan.

This was an evil Omen to the Emperour.

Anno 527

There was a great division upon the next Election, and so great, that the Sea was voyd fifty eight dayes: but then *Theoderick* put in, and carried it

Felix the second the 53 Bishop.

for *Felix* the second, who governed but
Anno 529 two years, *anno 529.*

Boniface
the second
the 54 Bish.

Great strife
about Ele-
ction of
Bishops.

Latine Ser-
vice used.

Upon the death of *Felix* new strife
 arose about the Election of another
 Bishop; some stood for *Boniface*, and
 some for *Diascorus*, and neither Party
 would yeeld: But about eighteen days
 after *Diascorus* dyed, and the Dignity
 was left to *Boniface* the second. Great
 mischiels did now arise at every Ele-
 ction of a new Bishop; but to prevent
 this, *Boniface* called a Council, and
 there it was ordered, That a Successor
 should bee created in the life-time of
 the present Bishop; and upon that or-
 der *Boniface* nominated, *Vigilius* a
 Deacon, for his Successor. But soon af-
 ter *Boniface* grew suspicious of his Suc-
 cessor, and called another Synod, to
 whom hee accused *Vigilius* for Trea-
 son, and so voyded the nomination.
 The woeful troubles of these times
 were very great, yet the pride and a-
 varice of the Clergie no whit abated;
 but to all the rest of their abominati-
 ons, the Worship of God was corrup-
 ted, and their Service, or Liturgy in
 Latine; yet *Boniface* kept the Chair
 but two years, and departed, *anno*

Anno 531 531.

John the second succeeded Boniface the second. Now the Bishops took the Titles of Holiness, Arch-Bishops, Patriarchs, and some of them, Popes; Justinian Emperour of the East, being newly come to the Crown, had a desire to keep fair with the Bishop of Rome (who was now grown great) the better to regain Italy, which Theoderick had got to himself; and thereupon sent an Ambassadour to John, with a Gratulatory Epistle, as here followeth. To the Holy John, Arch-Bishop of Rome, and Patriarch. We will that your Holiness know all matters which belong to the State Ecclesiastical, &c. And the same Emperour writing to the Bishop of Constantinople, gives him yet a higher stile, as thus; The most holy Arch-bishop of this royal City, and universal Patriarch. We will that your Holiness know all matters which belong to the State Ecclesiastical, and we have written to the same effect to the Pope of old Rome, &c. Its beyond an Epitomy to gather up the wickedness of these times, yet this I may not omit to insert. Some to get voyces upon Election for Bishop, promised such large bribes to Senators, and Courtiers, that when

John the second the 11 Bishop.

The Bishops willingly took on them the names of Blasphemy.

Sleidan.

when they came to bee Bishop, they sold the very Vessels of the Church to pay, &c. *John* the second ruled two

Anno 533 years, anno 533.

Agapete followed *John*; so soon as he was settled, he also was sent Ambassador to *Justinian*, to *Constantinople*, while *Agapete* was there, hee presided in a Council, yet lived but one year,

Anno 534 anno 534.

Silverius Upon the death of *Agapete*, *Theodorus* set up *Silverius* in the Episcopacy, and by fear and force, caused many

Sleidan. Priests to subscribe to it. *Silverius* came in by force, and was thrust out by fraud; the Empresse *Theodora* being of the *Eutychian* Heresie, thought *Vigilius* (before mentioned) a fit subject for a bad design, and therefore she promised to make him Pope of *Rome*, and give seven hundred marks of Gold, if when hee was Pope hee would abrogate the Council of *Chalcedon*, and confirm the faith of *Theodosius*, *Anthymius*, and *Severus* (Hereticks of the same profession.) And withall she promised to send to *Belisarius* at *Ravena* to set him in the Sea. *Vigilius* was willing to accept the motion, and the more effectually to engage

Beli-

The plot of
a wicked
woman.

Belisarius in the expedition, *Vigilius* promised *Belisarius* two hundred marks for his part. *Belisarius* went presently to *Rome*, and forth-with charged the Bishop of Treason, in holding secret intelligence with the *Goths* to surprize the City of *Rome*, and Letters were forged to the same purpose, as written by *Silverius*. Upon this accusation the Bishop was first clapt up in Prison, and then secretly banished. The Sea being thus voyded, the next day an Election of a Bishop was called, and *Vigilius* put into the *Roman* Chair. Now when *Vigilius* was installed, *Belisarius* requires his Fee; but when *Vigilius* was in, hee refused to pay the money, unlesse *Belisarius* would give *Silverius* into his hand; this made a little pause, but at last *Belisarius* gave up *Silverius* to the rage of *Vigilius*, who shut him up close Prisoner, and there starved him to death. And now for his engagement to the Empreffe, *Vigilius* did as much as he could; he that blushed not wilfully to break the Commandements of God to get the Episcopal Seat, made no scruple to deny the Faith of Christ. This was so grosse, that *Baronius* (the Papal Champion) was ashamed

Vigilius
the 38 Bish.

Cruel murder.

Baronius;

Note.
Antichrist
confessed.
The fifth
general
Council at
Constanti-
nople.

ashamed of him, and with open mouth, calls him a Wolf, a Thief, and Antichrist. But if Antichrist appeared so early in the *Roman Sea*, where is the Apostolical succession so much boasted on by Papists, and some others amongst our selves. *Vigilius* grew hateful for his wickedness with all good People, and was at last complained of to the Emperour, and accused in the Council at *Constantinople*, where by the Emperour and Council, *Vigilius* was deposed and banished, anno 556.

Anno 556
Pelagius
the first the
59 Bishop.

By the power of the Emperour *Ju-
stinian*, *Pelagius* the first succeeded in the
Sea of Rome; this offended the Bishops
of *Italy*, upon which they called a Sy-
nod at *Aquila* to consult about it; but
Pelagius sent to them a Confession of
his Faith, and so pacified them, and
governed eleven years, anno 567.

Anno 567
John the
third the
60 Bishop.

John the third followed *Pelagius*, he
strongly pursued the Plea of his Prede-
cessors for Supremacy, at home and a-
broad; *Pelagius* sent his Mandates to
the Bishops in *France*, and *Germany*:
*Wee will and command all Bishops and
Priests whatsoever, to observe all the
Decretals and Ordinances of our Prede-
cessors in matters belonging to the Church;*

Mystery of
Iniquity.

and

and if any shall attempt the contrary, let A (ad him know there is no place left for repentance to him, &c. If John may be beleev'd, it was now a dreadful thing to transgress the commands of the Roman Church; yet these high words did not affright the Bishops, and when hee had continued twelve years he dyed, anno 579.

Anno 579

Benedict the first took the next turn, but in his time Narses Lieutenant of Italy, being discontented with the ingratitude of the Emperor, invited the Lombards into Italy, who presently came in and laid siege to Rome, in which time Benedict dyed, anno 579.

Benedict the first the 61 Bishop.

Anno 579

In the same year, and during the same siege, Pelagius the second was chosen Bishop of Rome. Rome being now besieged, and Italy in uproars, John Bishop of Constantinople having the favour of the Emperour Maurice, got the Title of Universal Bishop, and called a Council at Constantinople, anno 580. but the siege of the Lombards being now raised from the walls of Rome by violence of weather, Pelagius sent presently to the Council at Constantinople, and charged the Bishops to break up, being no Council, but a Conventicle

Pelagius the second the 62 Bishop.

John Bishop of Constantinople was first Universal Bishop.

*The pride
of Pelagius*

title without him, and also that if they did not forth-with depart, they should be Excommunicate by the Sea Apostolick. And further, *Pelagius* forbids them to acknowledge *John* Universal Bishop, for says he, If the chief Patriarch (meaning himself) should be called Universal, by that prophane Title, the name of Patriarch would be taken from all other Bishops; but God forbid that it should ever fall into the heart of a Christian to assume to himself that, whereby the honour of his Brethren may be abased. And consider my Brethren what is like to ensue. He cometh neer unto him of whom it is written, This is he which is King over all the Children of Pride, and so *John* went about to attribute to himself, that which was only due to Christ, &c. Thus *Pelagius* preacht a pithy Lecture, but fought only with words, and *John* mattered not such windy weapons; *Pelagius* continued ten years, and left the Chair of *Rome* to

Anno 590

*Gregory
the first the
63 Bishop.*

Gregory the first, anno 590.

Gregory the first, surnamed the Great, took up the Weapons against John of Constantinople, but John being backed by the Emperour Maurice, stood

stood stiffly to uphold his new Title; and the Emperour (further) in favour of *John*, writ his Letters to *Gregory*, and commanded him to keep peace. This greatly troubled *Gregory*, and thereupon he writ Letters to the Emperour, and the Empreſſe. To the Emperour he wrote thus: *All thoſe who have read the Goſſpel, know well what the Lord ſaid to Peter, &c.* The care and primacy of the whole Church was committed to him, yet behold my Fellow-Prieſt, *John*, ſeeketh to bee called the Univerſal Biſhop? I am now forced to cry, Oh the times, oh the manners of men! *Europe* is now expoſed for a prey to the *Barbarians*, and yet the Prieſts who ſhould lye down in the duſt, weeping and rolling themſelves in aſhes, ſeek after names of vanity, and boaſt in their new-found prophane titles, &c. And *Gregory* to the Empreſſe, thus; *Maurice* indeed hath done like a godly man, and a religious Prince, to command due obſervance to men of the Church: But farre bee it that your time ſhould bee defiled by the exalting of one Antichriſt man above others, neither let it ever be ſaid, that you gave way to that crooked name of Univerſal. By this Arrogancy
and

and Pride, whas doth it else portend, but that the time of Antichrist is now at hand, in that (hee) imitates Lucifer, who making light of that happinesse he possessed with others, would needs aspire to a singularity above the rest, lost all, &c. I should exceed my bounds to follow Gregory in his invectives against John of Constantinople, for getting Supremacy before him; and while John delighted himself in his new title, Gregory took up to himself the stile of Servant of the Servants of God. But in Gregories time the Emperour Maurice grew into hatred of the Souldiers, and fearing the conspiracy of Phocas, Maurice fled to Chalcedon; Phocas heading the Mutineers, was by them proclaimed Emperour, and after the solemnity he pursued Maurice, where he first in a barbarous manner killed his Wife and Children before his face, and then murdered him. Notwithstanding all this bloody cruelty of Phocas, Gregory writ abominable flattering Letters to him, and his new Empresse, of which I must give you a taste. Gregory begins his Epistle thus to Phocas: *Glory bee to God on high, which changeth times, and translateth Kingdoms, who sometimes in his*

The title of
Servant of
Servants.

The murder of the
Emperour.

Gregories
Hypocrisie
discovered.

his Justice sendeth Princes to afflict his people, and at other times in his Mercy those that lift them up again; for which cause we rejoyce that thou art come to the Empire, let the Heavens rejoyce, and the Earth leap for joy, and let all the people be glad thereof, &c. but in the conclusion, Gregory prayes, that the Emperour would take the Church of Rome into protection, and bee mindful of *Tu es Petrus*, assuring of him, that for his requital St. Peter would take him and his Empreſſe into protection, and keep him in the Empire. Now you have the bottome of Gregories heart opened, and his Hypocriſie fully brought to light; but he ſoon dyed, and ſaw not the accompliſhment of his deſires, anno 605.

Anno 605

Sabinian followed Gregory, but dyed quickly.

Sabinian
the 64

Boniface the third now had the Roman Sea, and all things concurring to accompliſh the old deſign, and eſpecially (to fulfill the Word of God) it ſo hapned, that Phocas was left by Cyriacus patriarch of Conſtantinople, and was hated by all good people for his bloody cruelty, that the Empire was ſore ſhaken, and Italy ready to revolt. Phocas now being in great ſtraights, and

Boniface
the third
the fiſt
Pope.
Uſurpers of
ten ſinde
trouble.

N

not

not knowing how to keep all quiet : In this rick of time *Boniface* offered his service to *Phocas*, which was so well accepted, that he conferred this Honour upon the Church of *Rome*, that Shee should be the head of all other Churches, and the Bishop of *Rome* to be called, the Sovereign and Universal Bishop. *Boniface* now got the desired primacy, and brought in the Antichrist, yet continued but eight months, and Anno 607 dyed, Anno 607.

Boniface the fourth succeeded, and governed six years, Anno 613.

Denu-dedit came next to the Sea, and governed three years, Anno 616.

Boniface the fifth now took his turn ; these times were troublesome, and these Popes found much opposition, but to all the rest they did greatly corrupt the Worship of God, and in a little time, they brought in Prayers for the dead, Invocation of Saints, the Liturgy in a strange Language, and abundance of Jewish and Heathenish Ceremonies. This Pope continued five

Anno 621 years, anno 621.

Honorius the first came next to the Papal Dignity ; but though the name and title of universal Bishop was given

to the Sea of Rome, yet Papal Jurisdiction was much resisted by the Bishops.

Honorius hoping to subject the Bishops, *The Pope* sided with *Adelwaldus* fifth King of the *Lombards*, who raised an Army against them, but the Bishops had the better in that Battel, and *Honorius* carried not his policy to subject the Bishops.

design at that time. To give a demonstration that infallibility was not yet tied to *Peters* Chair, Pope *Honorius* fell into the Heresie of the *Monothelites*,

and denied two Natures, and two

Wills in Christ. For this Heresie hee

was condemned in the fourth Council

of *Toledo* by 289 Bishops. Also in this

Council it was decreed, That the Book

of the *Revelation* should be read in

time of Masse, that all men might the

better know; and arm themselves a-

gainst *Antichrist*, who gave life to the

Beast; the *Roman* Empire. This Pope

was said to rule 13 years, anno 634.

Severinus the first came next to rule;

as yet the Pope was under the jurisdic-

tion of the Emperour, and every Pope

confirmed by the Exarch for the Em-

perour, lying at *Ravenna*. Upon the

election of *Severinus*, the Exarch made

him stay a year and half for confirma-

tion, and hee lived but half a year

The Council of Toledo condemned the Pope.

Note.

Anno 634

Severinus the first the sixth Pope.

Anno 636 more, and dyed, anno 636.

Boniface the 7th Pope. *Boniface* the sixth succeeded *Severinus*, and ruled two years, anno 638.

Theodore the first the 8th Pope. *Theodore* the first had the Papal seat; he strongly pursued the claim of Jurisdiction over the Bishops, but was stoutly denied it; yet *Victor* Bishop of *Carthage* gave him this Title, stuffed with Blasphemy; *To the most blessed Lord, and our Honourable Holy Brother, Pope Theodore, &c.* *Theodore* had the

Anno 643 Sea five years, and dyed, anno 643.

Martin the first the 9th Pope. *Martin* the first followed *Theodore*; he was a great undertaker, and thought to carry great things; but assuming too much upon the Bishops of the East, the Emperour *Constantine* gave a check to his ambition, who caused him to be brought Prisoner to *Constantinople*, where he dyed in banishment, when he had kept *Peters* Chair eight years,

Anno 651 anno 651.

Eugenius the 10th Pope. *Eugenius* succeeded *Martin*; but in his time divers Councils were held without his privity, and hee could not help it. He governed two years and

Anno 653 dyed, anno 653.

Vitalion the 11th Pope. *Vitalion* had the Government, and not inferiour to any of his Predecessors for a high mind; *John* Bishop of *Lam-*

pece

peon being condemned by a Synod under *Paul* Arch-bishop of *Candia*, *John* appealed to the Bishop of *Rome*, who retracted the sentence of the Synod, and absolved him; but *John* was still kept out of his Sea. At this time also the Arch-bishop of *Ravenna* (under the Popes nose) rejected the Supremacy of *Rome*. But the Pope being repulsed in all the Countries about him, purposed to seek honour in places further remote. It is said, about this time *Austine* the Monk was sent into *England*, but instead of spreading the Gospel, and converting souls, they here broached their Popish Fopperies; the Latine Service, Organs, Altars, Tapers, &c. were brought into *England*. The Popes Agents also stirred ignorantly devout Princes to inforce their Subjects to use and practise this way of feigned Worship, and the better to advance the main design, as the Agents found ambitious men thirsting for preheminance above their brethren, these were taken into favour, and honoured with preferment. But the issue was, by these means to bring in the Pope, and transferre Causes to *Rome*. *Vitalion* bare rule 15 years, and dyed, anno 668.

Altars, Or-
gans, Ta-
pers, &c.
brought into
England.

Note.

Anno 668

Adedate
the twelfth
Pope.
The Pope
Excommu-
nicated by
the Bishop
of Raven-
na.

Anno 675

Domnus
the 13 Pope

Anno 682

Agatho, the
14 Pope.

Blasphemy.

The Popes
Lye.

Adedate followed *Vitalion*: the Arch-Bishop of *Ravenna* coming to that Sea, refused to be Consecrated by the Pope of *Rome*; and for that offence *Adedate* Excommunicated the Arch-bishop; and the Arch-bishop paid him in his own coyn, and excommunicated the Pope of *Rome*: and this was all the Pope yet got. This Pope kept the Sea five years, anno 675.

Domnus came next to the Pontifical Throne; he continued to fight the Papal Combate for desired Supremacy, and what by power, and what by policy, he at last subjected the Arch-bishop of *Ravenna* to *Peters* Chair; anno 680. *Domnus* rejoiced in this addition, and lived two years after it, anno 682.

Agatho next took *Peters* pretended Chair, and being lift up in *Domnus* his uniting *Ravenna* to the *Roman* Sea, hee openly pronounced, That all Decrees made by the Sea Apostolick, ought to be received, as if they had proceeded from St. *Peters* own mouth. But the pride of the Prelate staid not here, but writing to the Bishops, he stiled himself, Head of all the Churches: and in a Letter to the Emperour, he blushed not to say, That unto that day the Church of

Rome

Rome had never been stained with any Error, neither would be, by vertue of that promise made heretofore by our Saviour to *Peter*. *Agatho* kept his happy place but two years, anno 684.

Anno 684

Leo the second held the Apostolick Sea but ten months.

Leo the second 15.

Benedict the second followed *Leo*; in his time he obtained of the Emperour, That hee who should bee elected Pope by the Clergie, People, and Souldiers, should have all the power at *Rome*, and not seek to the Emperour for confirmation. This was no small step to lift up the Dignity and Tyranny of the *Roman* Sea, into the Imperial Throne, but *Benedict* lived not out the year.

Benedict the second the 16 Pope

The Emperours Patient.

John the fifth was chosen according to the new establishment, but dyed quickly, anno 687.

John the fifth the 17 Pope.

Anno 687

Upon the death of *John*, there fell a division about the election, the Clergie chose *Peter*, the Army chose *Theodore*; the contention was great, and neither Party would yeeld; but at last they all pitched upon *Conon*, a third person, and he was made Pope, yet lived but eleven months, anno 688.

Conon the 18.

Anno 688

While *Conon* was yet sick, *Paschal* an Arch-Deacon, made a Party for him,

Sergius the 19 Pope

The Pope
cast off the
Emperour.
Anno 700

him, and promised large monies for Voyces : but at the Election there were many stood for *Theodore*, and some for *Paschal*. The division was great, and so lasted for two months ; and to prevent bloud and mischief, they took *Sergius* a poor Priest out of the throng, and made him Pope. When *Sergius* was lift up to this high Dignity, hee had now the spirit of a Pope, so that when the Emperour *Justinian* sent to him the Books of the general Councils to subscribe to them, *Sergius* denied it. Hereupon the Emperour was justly displeased, and sent to apprehend him ; but *Sergius* so plaid his Game, that by the help of the Souldiery he kept his Chair, and slighted the Emperour, & continued his government 13 years, Anno 701.

Anno 701
John the
sixth the
20 Pope.

General
Councils r-
jected by
the Pope.

John the sixth followed *Sergius* ; he still sought to promote the Papal Dignity, as not having what was aymed at. The better to perswade *John* to subscribe the General Councils, *Justinian* sent to him a Confession of his Faith ; but *John* also refused it, and gave this reason, Because of certain Articles in them which were contrary to the Church of *Rome*. This Pope ruled three years, anno 704.

Anno 704
John the
seventh the
21 Pope.

John the seventh took the next turn,

but by this time, the Popes of *Rome* began to grow great in the world, and did cause others to know it. The Eastern Empire was now brought low by the *Lumbards* in the West, and the *Saracens* in the East, that the Emperour was constrained quietly to put up all affronts from the Pope, and speak him fair too. It is said also, that *Aripert* King of the *Lumbards*, to keep *John* on his part, gave to the Sea of *Rome* the *Cottian Alpes*, Anno 705. yet *John* kept the Sea but three years, anno 707.

The Donation of Aripert.

Anno 707

Zosimus the second came next to the Papal Dignity, yet held it so little time, that some Historians pass him by without naming.

Zosimus, the 2^d Pope,

Constantine followed next, but did improve his time above many his Predecessors. Upon offence given by the Patriarch of *Constantinople* to the Emperour, he sent the Patriarch prisoner to *Rome*, thinking thereby the more to please the Pope, Anno 708. as yet the Emperours Exarchs at *Ravenna* kept the Pope under that he could not work his will : but in this Popes time, the Souldiers conspired against *Justinian*, slew him, and made *Philipicus Bardanes* Emperour. By this means the Eastern

Constantine the 2^d Pope.

Image-worship enjoined by the Pope.

The occasion
the Pope
took to re-
ject the
Emperour,
and set up
himself.

The woful
end of an
Usurper.

Antichrist
come.

Anno 714
Gregory
the second
the 24 Pope

Gregory a
Conjur.

stern Empire was brought near to ruine, and a door was opened for the second Beast to enter; *Philipicus* coming thus to the Empire, thought to doe some eminent act to please the good people, and so made an Edict, That all Images should bee puld down in the Churches; upon this, the Pope took occasion to cast off the Emperour, pronounc'd him an Heretick, and forbad the people of *Rome* to receive the Emperours Commands, his Image on their Coyn, or mention him in their Service.

This was not so much an Excommunication, as a final Deposition of the Emperour, and soon after hee had his eyes put out, and thrust out of the Empire. This was the first Pope that proceeded so high against the Emperours, and this doth sufficiently evidence, that the Antichrist is now come, and hath taken his Throne. All this was accomplished by *Constantine*, who governed seven years, Anno 714.

Gregory the second succeeded *Constantine*, and was not interiour to any that went before him, in Pride, Policy, or Tyranny. It is said, that this Pope was so expert in Conjuring, that he was called *Gregory* the Diabolist. At this time

Leo

Leo Isaurius General of the Emperours Army, put down *Theodotius* from government, and set up himself Emperour, and having a little respite from the *Saracens*, he renewed the Edict of the former Emperour against Images, and hoped to maintain it in *Italy*. But *Gre-* Treachery
gory called in the *Lumbards*, and by and bloud
their help routed the Emperours Ar- bath raised
my; now *Gregory* and the *Lumbards* Antichrist.
shared *Italy*, and by this means a huge Dominion was added to the Church. Though the *Lumbards* had done the Pope great service in this expedition, yet *Gregory* casts how to clear *Italy* to the Sea of *Rome*. It seems the Pope feared a compliyanse of the *Lumbards*, with *Charls Martil* of *France*, who now grew great: and to engage him for the Church, *Gregory* sent an Am- The Keys of
bassador to *Charls*, with a present of the the Holy
Keys of the Holy Sepulcher, and *Sr. Peters* Sepulcher,
Chain. These unheard of Relicks and *Peters*
were greatly accepted, and *Charls Mar- Chain.*
til ratified an accord with the Pope. *Gregory* did this for the Sea, and after he had ruled seventeen years departed,
Anno 731.

Anno 731

Gregory the third succeeded *Gregory* the first; Hee Decreed in a Synod, the third,
That the 25 Pope

That whosoever would not doe religious honour unto Images, should be cut off from the Body and Bloud of Christ, and the unity of the whole Church. At this time *Thrasamond* Duke of *Spoleto*, intending to revolt from *Luitprand* King of the *Lumbards*, he fell in with *Gregory*, and to ingage the Church on his Party, *Thrasamond* delivered into the Popes hand some strong Holds which he had kept for the *Lumbards*, and upon this ground the King of *Lumbards* raised an Army, and came against the Duke, and worsted him in that Battel. The Duke fled to *Rome*, and the King demanded him of the Pope, but the Pope refused to deliver him, & thereupon he laid siege to *Rome*. *Gregory* was now sore puzzled, and sent for *Charls Martil* to interpose; upon the perswasion of *Charls*, the King of *Lumbards* raised his siege, and returned into *Pavia*, and in that year *Gregory* dyed, when he had ruled ten years, *Anno*

Anno 741 741.

Zachary

the 26 Pope

Zachary next took place, and carried on the main design stoutly, and now an opportunity was offered to compleat the work. *Pipin*, Master of the Kings House to *Childrick* King of *France*, had

had a great desire to get into the throne, yet had some scruples how to be absolved from his Oath ; but in a little time *Pipin* was informed that the Pope had the power of *Christ* and *St. Peter*, and could doe all things. *Pipin* dispatches away Ambassadors to Pope *Zachary* about the businesse. At first the Pope made a pause, and thought the attempt vile, but considering of what advantage this might be to the *Roman* Sea, he put on impudence, and exercised all his power. *Zachary* deposed *Childrick*, absolved the *French* people from their Allegiance, and gave the Kingdom to *Pipin*. This was such an ingagement upon *Pipin*, that hee must not refuse the commands of his new Father the Pope, and as a requital to *Zachary*, *Pipin* drove the *Lumbards* out of *Italy*, and gave the whole Dominion to the Church of *Rome*. This Boory did so please *Zachary*, that in token of thankfulness, he confirmed *Pipin* in the Kingdom of *France*, & gave him the title of most *Christian King* ; and to answer this new kindness, *Pipin* prostrated himself, kist the Popes feet, and sware Fealty to him. Thus you have the advance of Antichrist, and the ingagements of the *French Crown* to *Peters Chair*.

The King of France deposed by the Pope, and the Kingdom given to *Pipin*.

Anno 750 The Pope and *Pipin* court each other.

The original of kissing the Popes Toe.

I need not seek further for the discovery of that Man of Sin, that Son of Perdition spoken of by the Prophets and Apostles, nor need any a sharp sight to discern him sitting in the Sea of *Rome*. Now was that word of the Lord perfectly fulfilled (spoken by the Prophets and Apostles, who described the Antichrist by several marks, some of which I will here observe. These are the

Prov. 8. 15 Prerogative Royal of God Almighty, to dispose of Kingdoms, and pardon Sin; so that he who shall assume these out of the Hand of God, is the Antichrist, as described at large by the Apostle *Paul*; and both these Pope *Zachary* took upon him at this time, when he absolved *Pipin*, and the *French* people from their Allegiance to *Childrick* King of *France*, and when hee deposed *Childrick*, & set the Crown upon *Pipin*. I might give the particular Characters the Holy Ghost hath set upon Antichrist, and shew how clearly they are fulfilled in the Popes of *Rome*, above any other order of men in the world, but this would swell my Discourse too much; neither doe I need to go further than what I have here noted, for though some Emperours have deposed Kings,

and

*Prov. 8. 15**P/al. 75. 7**Mat. 2. 7*

and disposed of their Kingdoms, yet Emperours have not taken upon them to absolve from Oathes, & pardon Sin; though some Priests have taken upon them to pardon sin, yet they have not taken upon them power to dispose of Kingdoms; these only have been assumed by the Popes of *Rome*, and so the Pope is the Antichrist. I have now attained my end in this Epitomy, to wit, to discover the Antichrist, and therefore will not detain the Reader with any farther relation of this abominable, blasphemous Beast, yet these two things in general I may not passe, which evidence the Popes Pride, and fulfill the Word of God.

*The Pope is
the Anti-
christ.*

First, when *Zachary* had brought about that design which had been so long in hatching, hee was cloathed in his Pontifical Robes, and caused himself to bee carried in Triumph upon mens shoulders, to the Church of *St. Lateran*. He appointed Lettanies to bee said in every Church of *Rome*; He also caused the Skulls of the Apostles (if you can beleeve it) and other like Reliques to be openly shewed, which were not before; and from this time the Popes of *Rome* have been carried upon mens shoulders.

Se-

Revel. 17.3

Secondly, this is considerable, the unsatisfied ambition of the Popes ceased not till they had perfectly inflaved the *Roman Empire*, to make good that Word of the Lord spoken by the Apostle *John*, *I saw a Woman sit upon a scarlet-coloured Beast, full of Names of Blasphemy, &c.* At the first the Bishops of *Rome* contended only for a priority of place in Councils; then for Jurisdiction over the Bishops of their Province, but after they took upon them to call Councils, to depose and translate Emperours and Kings at their pleasure; so that while they bare the Title of Christs Vicars, they blushed not to assume the Prerogatives of God Almighty, and put upon their heads a Triple Crown, as King of Heaven, Earth and Hell. All these things are published at large, both by Protestant and Popish Writers, to whom I referre those who desire a fuller relation in the particulars.

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